

JPRS-SSA-84-089

15 August 1984

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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15 August 1984

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THREE COUNTRIES TO STUDY, EXPLOIT LAKE NIASSA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The vice minister of the merchant marine, Isaias Muhate, revealed a few days ago that, within the framework of the SADCC, there is a tripartite project of navigation and exploitation of Lake Niassa involving Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique.

Speaking during an interview over Radio Mozambique in Niassa, Isaias Muhate explained that the project establishes that the three countries must involve themselves in determining the prospects and coordinating navigation activities on Lake Niassa in their own benefit.

Referring to the objectives of his visit to Niassa, that official said that it had in view evaluating the concrete prospects of action within the framework of that project since our country has not yet managed to derive the best advantage of Lake Niassa from an economic point of view.

He added that the participation of Malawi and Tanzania in this project will enable our country to acquire valuable experience since those countries have been exploiting the lake for a long time.

It should be stressed that a vessel equipped with sophisticated equipment for fishiery research was purchased by our country in Malawi.

The vessel, christened the "Orian," will carry out its activities in the waters of Lake Niassa.

For that purpose, the vessel is already in Metangula, headquarters of the Lake District, where it will be delivered at the appropriate time to the local fishing combine.

The vessel, which cost the country about 300 contos in foreign exchange, is going to replace the "Campango," which was destroyed by fire last December.

8711

CSO: 3442/429

UNITA SUCCESSES STIR HOPES FOR EVENTUAL UNIFICATION TALKS

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Jun 84 p 24

[Article by Costa Carneiro: "MPLA Radicals Will Allow Peace"]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, the respected leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), has serious reasons to feel that his struggle has been worth the trouble. At every step Savimbi encounters stimuli that let him keep his guerrilla war going and encourage his followers, inside and outside Angola.

A clever and calculated policy, carefully mapped in coordination with his men abroad, strategically placed in capitals where the policy has its own offices, has given UNITA a concerted series of triumphs, the latest being the visit of the 'free lands of Angola' by the Czechoslovakian vice minister for foreign affairs.

Stanislav Svoboda went personally to Savimbi's headquarters to wrap up negotiations begun in Prague with UNITA 'ambassadors' for the liberation of the last 20 Czech citizens still held by that rebel movement.

The twenty hostages were part of a group of 70 Czechs captured along with Portuguese during the attack on the Alto Catumbela hydroelectric complex in August of 1983.

Savimbi had earlier liberated 45 Czechs, mostly women and children, three months after their capture, as soon as they arrived at the central bases of the movement, 1200 kms away from where they were taken prisoner.

Another UNITA Triumph

Sources close to the Angolan rebel movement assure that Savimbi did not demand anything of the Czech government, other than that of the government officials come to the 'free lands of Angola,' an act that constituted tacit recognition of UNITA on the part of an East European country in the Soviet orbit.

This was another triumph of UNITA, to add to many other recent ones.

Last May, it will be recalled, Savimbi obliged an undersecretary of the [British] Foreign Office, Sir John Leahy, to come to his headquarters in the southeast corner of Angola to negotiate the release of 16 British citizens captured in February of this year.

The time has long passed since Savimbi refused to receive American delegations. The UNITA leader maintained at that time that there was no reason for talks with the USA so long as the White House did not try to understand the reason for his struggle.

The announcement, though still unconfirmed, of the meeting with Chester Crocker, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, during one of his recent visits to southern Africa, is another triumph for UNITA, which thus sees a large part of the Western world recognizing the reality that its movement has now become.

Yet another source contacted by us and which for obvious reasons prefers to remain anonymous, has confirmed, despite public denials, the meeting that the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs held recently with Jonas Savimbi to discuss questions relating to the policy that has been followed in southern Africa.

Our source does not confirm, however, that it was after that meeting that Pretoria abandoned the hypothesis of an agreement with Luanda similar to the one signed in March of this year with the Maputo government in Nkomati.

Chester Crocker, it will be recalled, was recently in Cape Town and Pretoria as part of another trip to southern Africa seeking a solution to the Namibian conflict, in which UNITA, of course, has something to say since its principal area of activity adjoins Namibia's political and natural border.

At the present time, UNITA still holds ten Portuguese aid officials and four Bulgarian technicians, captured in March in Sumba, some 300 kms south of the Angolan capital, and 11 other persons of various nationalities, captured this June in Kibala, a region about 200 kms south of Luanda.

All of these actions have brought UNITA important publicity abroad, which makes things awkward for the Luanda government, the only one ultimately that insists on not recognizing the existence of a civil war within its borders and continues to consider Savimbi a 'puppet in the pay of capitalist imperialism.'

542 Cubans and Angolans Killed in Beira Alta

But UNITA adds it up and keeps on going. In this connection it has just claimed the lives of 542 Angolan and Cuban soldiers in the course of two operations launched several days ago against a train on the Luanda-Malanje line and against a village very near the city of Luso, capital of Moxico.

The operation was launched on June 19 by UNITA guerrillas who blew up and derailed a train that was traveling out of Lucala region, just after Beira Alta, killing 250 Cuban and Angolan soldiers and wounding 94 soldiers and members of the people's militia. The UNITA communique indicates that the position of Quixinge was taken by assault the same day. This is 15 kms away from Dondo and very near the Cambambe dam.

The communique goes on to say further that the forces of that movement attacked and occupied the town of Kazage, in Moxico district, killing 292 government soldiers, 17 Cuban expeditionaries, and 76 members of local militias.

During the attack, 13 Angolan soldiers were taken prisoner, two attack vehicles were destroyed, likewise two locomotives and nine passenger cars; and large quantities of various weapons were seized. UNITA's forces suffered nine dead and two wounded.

Savimbi's Worries

This is how UNITA is keeping its promise. If Luanda refuses to negotiate and form a government of national union, we shall abandon the war of the jungle and the roads and attack the large cities, Savimbi recently declared.

Savimbi has one concern: to get UNITA talked about enough, inside and outside the country, so that the rapprochement begun between South Africa and Angola will not be made at its expense. But the leader also has his worries, as a commentator on African affairs has noted: 'If the Luanda government accepts in principle the withdrawal of the 30,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola, won't Pretoria, in turn, end its military support for UNITA?'

Savimbi therefore wants to negotiate with Luanda before any agreement is reached between Angola and South Africa.

To achieve that, UNITA has acted in two directions. The first was the use of urban terrorism, causing insecurity in the cities that had up to then been kept out of the guerrilla war. The second, used in the last two years, has been the taking of foreign captives. It is figured that about 300 persons have been taken through UNITA's camps in southern Angola before being released after negotiations that allowed the movement to become more known outside the country.

Meanwhile, nobody believes that the withdrawal of the South African army from southern Angola will seriously affect the aggressiveness of the 10,000 to 15,000 well trained and fully armed guerrillas of UNITA. All the more so that certain countries such as Morocco, Zaire, and Saudi Arabia would be tempted, according to Luanda to replace the South Africans.

Under these conditions, can the Angolan government really continue to refuse categorically to negotiate with UNITA? In spite of official denials, there have already been secret talks between the enemy brothers. And Savimbi has just admitted it in a recent interview over South African radio, SABC.

According to the news agencies, Jonas Savimbi has supposedly stated that he has learned from a 'secure' source that the most radical elements of the MPLA have accepted the idea of direct talks with UNITA within the next three to six months, if the Angolan regular troops have not succeeded in paralyzing the rebels by that date.

It will be remembered that Savimbi has always demanded the withdrawal of the 30,000 to 35,000 Cuban troops from Angola and the setting up of a government of national union.

12439

CSO: 3442/418

SAVIMBI STATEMENT HINTS GOVERNMENT-UNITA TALKS POSSIBLE

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 84 p 6

[UNITA: The Home Stretch?]

[Text] Only the next few months will demonstrate whether the declaration made by Jonas Savimbi over South African radio is or is not a mere 'bluff' designed to impress international public opinion. According to the UNITA leader, the Luanda government is supposedly ready to open direct talks with his movement within three to six months. Although there is a big if--if during that period the Angolan regular troops, the FAPLA, do not manage to stop the UNITA soldiers--the truth is that, to judge from the triumphant tone taken in his interview, it seems that for Savimbi, that is nothing more than a mere hypothesis without foundation, let it be said at the outset.

Confined to the Angolan jungles ever since he found himself cut off from the power that he was supposed to share under the Alvor agreements giving independence to the former Portuguese colony, Jonas Savimbi's movement has fought all through these years for access to Luanda, in not only persistent but, especially, intelligent fashion.

To that end he has known how to play on the growing discontent among the people because of the serious problems facing them and the shortages of all kinds that have been occurring--at the same time that he has been harping on the withdrawal of the Cubans, so that there might be negotiations with the MPLA leading to a government of national union capable of pulling the country out of the economic chaos into which it has been sinking, especially since the death of Agostinho Neto. And in so doing, UNITA has not only conciliated Western support for the eventual rightness of its struggle but also that of the Angolan people themselves, who no longer bother to hide their weariness toward their 'ally' and 'protector' who, when all is said and done, has gradually been transforming itself into an unwanted 'occupation' power.

It has not been only on the battlefield, however, that UNITA has been placing its bets. Even though they have registered successes there--and it is always difficult for any regular army to succeed in neutralizing a guerrilla action, by definition and principle always fluid and unpredictable in its movements and incursions--it has been to diplomatic action, however, that Savimbi has turned decidedly in recent times.

To that end he has not hesitated in laying hold of a weapon which, in spite of deserving the condemnation of all peoples and whose legitimacy is not admissible in any way, has presented itself to him as the one that would offer him the greatest possibilities of success in international terms: the kidnapping of foreign technicians working in Angola, in order to negotiate their later release with the governments of their respective countries. In twelve months UNITA has kidnapped and released, after negotiations carried out at that level, 250 persons of various nationalities, which has given it the desired media exposure all over the world--and has seen people who would never have considered holding talks with it coming to it to discuss conditions and to hear Savimbi's reasons. Among them, recently, the vice minister for foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia. In going personally to Savimbi's headquarters in Jamba in southeast Angola to negotiate the release of twenty Czech technicians captured earlier, Stanislav Svoboda will have given with the gesture tacit recognition on the part of a Communist government to the rebel movement.

Gambling with the international dividends achieved with those successive coups and having armed forces currently said to number around 20,000 men, controlling so to speak a third of Angola, while also unleashing surprise actions in another third, and finally, betting that the people are fed up with the Cuban presence, the prevailing instability and insecurity, and the growing economic deterioration--UNITA now seems to be convinced that a face-to-face meeting with the MPLA over the conference table is irreversible. Whether that will happen or whether this is just momentary boasting, only the coming months will be able to tell.

12430

CSO: 3442/418

POSITIVE ROLE FOR U.S. IN REGIONAL NEGOTIATIONS SEEN

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 84 p 17

[Article by Eduardo Cintra Torres: "Secret Meetings Between Chester Crocker and Jonas Savimbi"]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, President of UNITA, met recently with Roelof Botha and Chester Crocker. The first meeting, according to informed sources, took place in early May in South Africa, and the second was probably held toward the end of the month in the same country.

It can be said that these meetings close another small chapter on the evolution of the situation in the Angola-Namibia-South Africa axis.

Actually, the South African government has given up a brief phase of ambiguity toward the Cuban presence in Angola and toward UNITA.

From some time Roelof Botha has thought that he could apply in Angola the same prescription used with Mozambique: cut off support to UNITA (or even oppose it) and open his arms to Luanda.

This idea has its attractions, and perhaps it would be wrong to think that it has been abandoned for keeps. It was abandoned two months ago, and one of the reasons was the contrary attitude of the South African military.

Attractions? Yes. As paradoxical as it may seem (and Angola is perhaps the biggest producer of paradoxes per capita in the world), the Luanda Government may want to embrace Botha at an Angola-Namibia border version of Nkomati.

That is how the Lusaka agreements are justified, won with Moscow in default. After years of tension and war, Angolans and South Africans are about to get along better in keeping tabs along the border--and in the fighting with SWAPO--than Angolans and Cubans in Luanda.

This about-face effort by Luanda can be understood if one stops to think that, as it gets out of the tight embrace of the Cubans, the MPLA Government has to embrace somebody else right away. It's not a question of ideology but rather of survival.

Isn't that a pretty picture for Pretoria? Except that the evidence shows that Angola is not Mozambique, Machel is not Eduardo dos Santos, the MPLA is not FRELIMO, UNITA is not RENAMO, and there is no buffer state between South Africa and Mozambique, like Namibia between it and Angola.

In his meeting with Botha, Savimbi must surely have outlined all the disadvantages of such a scenario in order to guarantee the South Africans' continued support for UNITA, specifically, free movement along the Angolan border with Namibia.

Constructive Engagement: Successes and Uncertainties

And the United States?

The skillful politicking of Chester Crocker has won partisans among the leadership in Washington. It could do no less: the U.S. is 'constructively engaged' in the political process in southern Africa, yet without being so. That is, without marines, as in Lebanon, or 'covert actions' as in Nicaragua, the United States is participating in the political process and is in touch with all parties, as Crocker himself likes to stress. In fact, the United States has already suffered two casualties because of its engagement--two members of the liaison office in Windhoek died in the explosion of a bomb, which was then found to have been an unfortunate mistake.

Crocker is profoundly knowledgeable with regard to the situation in southern Africa and understands the various parties involved in the conflict, which seems to be a rare virtue in Washington. For one, the U.S. is taking a 'regional approach' simultaneously with its usual 'global approach.' This is behind the little successes achieved by American diplomacy to date.

The U.S. Government is keeping various lines open at the same time that it explicitly supports South African policy (there is probably no other way that it could become so deeply involved in the process); it sticks to its position on the need for the withdrawal of the Cubans to clear the way for peace; and of course, it keeps in touch with UNITA.

Crocker's secret meeting with Savimbi fits into this framework of American policy. Crocker has insisted publicly that UNITA is an important nationalist movement in Angola, and his deputy, Frank Wisner, has stated that the ideal would be a reconciliation of Savimbi's movement with the MPLA.

From earlier information it can be said that this was not Crocker's first meeting with Savimbi this year. Except that, contrary to what happens with his meetings with SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, Crocker prefers to keep quiet about his meetings with Savimbi, since UNITA doesn't have 'legal status.' So it is likely that reports of this meeting, which took place at the end of May, may be denied.

The meeting between the two men was most likely to exchange opinions, but it can hardly have been conclusive, since neither one of them holds the master keys that will unblock the conflicts in southern Africa.

In fact, the meeting between Crocker and Botha in Johannesburg on May 25 was likewise not conclusive. Said Crocker, "We discussed ways to keep up the momentum and the decisions that will have to be reached as we go along. But we did not reach any important new conclusions."

But Crocker was not explicit as to whether his government would give up 'linkage' to permit independence for Namibia ahead of Cuban withdrawal.

This is the essential point--and that is the reason for UNITA's lack of confidence in the United States and, until the meeting between Savimbi and Botha, in South Africa as well.

Contrary to what has been the most common analysis--that the Soviets will be able to adopt an attitude toward Angola after the American elections--UNITA holds that it is Washington that will change its position after the November elections: for example, Washington would 'embrace' the MPLA, accept the 'naturalized' Angolan Cubans, and give up efforts for national reconciliation in Angola.

Fears perhaps groundless, but possible. In Angola all scenarios are possible.

12430

CSO: 3442/418

ANGOLA

DISSENSION IN ARMY DELAYS SOUTH AFRICAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 4 Jul 84 p 11

/Text/ Political differences among factions of the Angolan army threaten to delay even further the withdrawal of the South African troops from southern Angola, according to a report made yesterday by sources close to the South African Air Force.

These sources stated that despite the fact that Roelof Botha, South African minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed his satisfaction with the conversation held Monday in Lusaka with Alexandre Rodrigues, Angolan minister of the Interior, Pretoria is concerned about the situation.

The entire withdrawal plan is still threatened, according to the sources, which declined to permit that they be identified.

Botha's conversations with Rodrigues "Kito" centered around the problems related to the withdrawal of the South African troops, which were scheduled to pull out by the end of May.

"I think we have taken the rough edges off these problems," was Botha's remark after the negotiations.

But a source in South Africa has reported that the situation in southern Angola is so critical that it may lead to an open conflict between two factions of the Angolan army.

This situation is the result of Angola's attitude with regard to SWAPO. In February, South Africa and Angola organized a Joint Commission of Inquiry (CCV) to supervise the withdrawal.

On that occasion, the Angolan authorities promised that they would prevent SWAPO guerrillas from infiltrating Namibia or occupying the areas abandoned by the South Africans.

The CCV has already been forced to confront SWAPO guerrilla groups on several occasions.

Cne of our sources stated that the main problem is that one part of the Angolan army sympathizes with SWAPO and continues to supply it with transportation and arms.

The other group is attempting to put the February agreement into practice and it is therefore possible that the two factions may reach the point of confrontation. The Angolan embassy in Lusaka declared in a press release yesterday that if the measures agreed upon at the meeting held Monday are implemented, "significant steps will be taken toward the preservation of peace in southern Africa and the assurance of the future independence of Namibia."

"Both the Angolan and the South African factions have insisted that there is need of a more vigorous effort on the part of SWAPO in the peace process," says the communique.

In turn, National Radio of Angola stated that Luanda has asked South Africa to guarnatee SWAPO "greater involvement in the peace process already initiated."

8089

CSO: 3442/433

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CUBAN NATURALIZATIONS DENIED--In a press communique released in this city Tuesday, the embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in Gabon denied the sensationalist report published Saturday by the Gabonese newspaper L'UNION to the effect that 13,000 Cubans had been naturalized in Angola. The Angolan diplomatic representation, which classifies this nonsense as part of the maneuvers and campaigns of the enemies of the Angolan people with a view to deceiving international public opinion, stressed that the desperate puppets of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the Angolan National Liberation Front (UPA/FNLA) and others supported by South Africa and the United States "are trying to circulate another lie the object of which is to distort the real state of the situation" in the political-military area. In devoting themselves to such a campaign of discrediting the People's Republic of Angola, states the communique, the Angolan puppets are trying to besmirch the noble and prestigious mission being carried out by the Cuban internationalists, who are in this country at the behest of a sovereign and independent state. [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 84 p 5]

8711

CSO: 3442/429

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES--Praia--Cape Verde's trade deficit increased by 21 percent between 1982 and 1983, according to a report to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] by official sources in this city. In 1983, Cape Verde imported goods valued at 6,079.4 million Cape Verde escudos and exported 139.3 million escudos worth. According to sources contacted by ANOP, Cape Verde exports decreased from 1982 to 1983 by about 35 percent, while imports increased 18 percent over the same period. The trade deficit was 4,922.9 million escudos in 1982, i.e., 12.4 percent more than the previous year--1,132.6 million. Imports made without foreign currency expenditures are included in the total figures cited. The sources contacted by ANOP interpreted the figures by saying that "in normal circumstances, to meet the country's needs at the level indicated for 1983, the country would have to spend an additional 26.5 percent in foreign currency than it actually spent." Normal commercial imports increased by 20 percent in 1983 over the previous year. ANOP further learned from the official sources that up to February 1984, Cape Verde used only 24 percent of a \$30 million line of credit extended by Portugal in 1981. From February to the end of May of this year, Cape Verde will have used another 3 or 4 percent of this credit, mainly to buy materials and equipment for construction projects. Cape Verde businessmen say that the primary reasons why this line of credit has been so little used are "the cumbersome bureaucratic requirement for releasing funds in this line of credit." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jun 84 p 4] 9805

CSO: 3442/417

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

BANGUI RECEIVES JAPANESE AID--The Japanese Government has granted financial aid to the Central African Republic in the amount of 200 million yen, approximately 900,000 dollars, according to a report issued yesterday in Bangui, the Central African capital. The financial aid is earmarked to support the development of cotton cultivation in the Central African Republic. The assistance comes as a result of a cooperation agreement signed during the visit to Bangui of the Japanese vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, Ishimatsu Kitagawa. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Central African Republic by Clement Nga Gnii-Voueto, minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. According to reports of the international press agencies, the amount of the Japanese aid to the Central African Republic is presently figured at 13.9 million dollars. The greater part of this amount is earmarked to support the implementation of projects involving roads and telephone communications. /Text/
/Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 84 p 5/ 8089

CSO: 3442/433

GRADUAL NATIONAL RECONCILIATION EFFORT ADVOCATED

N'djamena INFO TCHAD in French 6 Jul 84 pp 2-3

[Text] In regard to the national reconciliation of Chadians, there is more and more talk in favor of a new diplomatic ballet that should lead, based on all available information, to a conference in Brazzaville. This conference, in contrast to the noisy publicity surrounding the unsuccessful Addis Ababa conference, is being prepared very carefully and discreetly. If contacts are intense, very little is known about the negotiations and it is very difficult to get an idea of approximately when this roundtable conference will be held.

Apparently some important preliminary work is being done to enable this possible meeting to actually take place. The Chadian Government, which learned the lessons of the first Addis Ababa conference, prefers to proceed in stages and without haste. Whereas Congolese authorities want a summit meeting followed by expert studies, the Chadian Government, in particular President Habre, believes that it is better to begin with a preliminary meeting that will have the basic and useful task of preparing the ground, establishing the conference's actual procedures and especially eliminating all the uncertainties which the process could produce.

The care that the Chadian Government is taking in preparing for this conference lies in its desire to make the Brazzaville conference a success. Chadians, who have waited too long to see this pointless crisis resolved, would lose all hope if the Brazzaville conference were to resemble the one held in Addis Ababa. The advantage of the currently planned reconciliation conference is that it will be the work of Chadians first of all, with the Congo having served particularly as intermediary. The Chadian Government has contributed greatly to this through continuous and all-round contacts. Right after the failure of the Addis Ababa conference, Chadian authorities made a point of maintaining the dynamics of the reconciliation process and stepped up initiatives directed at both the opposition and at countries capable of helping us to unify Chadians.

The precautions being taken by the government in regard to this conference are understandable inasmuch as among the opposition, at least the opposition that has pledged its allegiance to Libya, a change in attitude is not clearly perceptible. The stumbling block of the Addis Ababa conference was the framework of the negotiations. But this vital issue is still not settled. The Chadian Government's position on this matter is unambiguous. The only context in which

this conference should be held is a roundtable conference with the Chadian Government on one side and the opposition on the other, with all its factions. President Habre also reaffirmed this during an interview with two French journalists.

The question actually requires no discussion, since the reality of the Third Republic's institutions no longer give rise to any controversy. This conference should also be as broad as possible and should bring together, without exception, all Chadians who believe they have views that need to be defended. This is obviously not the view of those calling for a GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity] and who still dream of an assembly of factions, of another Lagos conference that would enable them to return to N'djamena to spread disorder. Unfortunately for them, there is no longer any room for chaos and Chadians who have again learned to live in peace and in an organized nation can no longer allow this. This is why Chadians should return to a little more realism and especially to thinking of their country's present tragic situation. The fundamental question is whether or not they are ready to dissociate themselves from Libya. If they manage to pull away from their burdensome guardian, reconciliation will inevitably occur, for apart from a few personal problems, there is really nothing fundamental that sets Chadians against each other. A monumental effort would be required to thwart the plans of Qadhdhafi, who will try to ruin that reunion by using every means possible. It is no secret to anyone that the reconciliation of Chadians will make things difficult for the madman of Tripoli, who will have to justify the presence of his troops over half of our territory. The stakes of the Brazzaville conference are considerable and it is understandable that the government wants to proceed by taking safe steps. (ATP [CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY])

11915

CSO: 3419/813

HABRE INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH JOURNALISTS

N'djamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Jul 84 pp 2-3

[Text] On 3 July 1984, President Hissein Habre received at his palace two French journalists from the French dailies LIBERATION and LA CROIX for a sort of "fireside" chat.

Open and direct, the chief of state naturally brought up the question that is close to our hearts: national reconciliation. In this respect, the president considered that everyone hopes that the impending reconciliation meeting which might be held in Brazzaville will take place. The Chadian Government has also contributed generously to the preparations for this roundtable, by regular contacts with the parties concerned, in particular the Chadian opposition. After the failure in Addis Ababa, we hope that Brazzaville will be a success.

Indeed, the chief of state pointed out, since this Addis Ababa setback, the weight of Libya's hand on northern Chad is increasing, and the Chadians are recognizing all the more clearly that Libya wants to annex our country, which is being manifested in rallies within our national army. At the African level, the Libyan challenge to Chad is also being felt. It is no longer a question today of a simple Libyan intervention in our internal affairs, but of a pure annexationist policy. For all these reasons, it is becoming urgent for Chadians to meet to discuss the country's problem together.

Recalling the blunders in protocol that caused the Addis Ababa fiasco, the president of the republic considered it necessary to take precautions, particularly in the preparations for the next meeting between Chadians. He noted that there are people, in particular Libya, who hope that the Brazzaville meeting will also fail. That is why, the president continued, a minimum of conditions and elements must be brought together in order to conclude that Brazzaville is a success. Before this meeting, a number of misunderstandings must be cleared up: whether we want it or not, whether we are loved or hated, there is a reality in Chad, that is, a government on one side and opposing parties on the other. Consequently, any negotiation can take place only in this framework: a government confronting opponents. No confusion can be allowed at this level. Of course, we know that that is not the viewpoint of Tripoli, which thinks that a meeting within the framework of several governments or sympathies is necessary. The chief of state stressed the need for no longer falling back into this error, which greatly damaged the Addis Ababa meeting and caused its failure.

Afterward, Mr Habre said he was in favor of a preliminary or preparatory conference. This will enable the Chadians, he said, to meet and confer among themselves. This would not be a summit meeting, but nevertheless one at an important level. This preparatory meeting would be the occasion for the opponents to state their conditions for national reconciliation, sheltered from foreign interference, whether the UN, Libya or any other country is involved. The chief of state hoped that the Congo would favor this meeting, whose aim, finally, is to arrive at national harmony.

This talk with the press enabled Mr Habre to clarify once again his recent statement that he was ready to withdraw from the national political scene if he was convinced that that might bring peace back to the country. In this respect, he stated that he was not speaking only as an individual, the government he directed being one of the organs of the country's institutions, that outlive men. Beside, the chief of state added, even if we made this statement, that does not mean that we will draw back from Qadhdhafi, whom the FAN [Northern Armed Forces] had always fought against. Taking up the creation of the UNIR [Union for Independence and Revolution], the chief of state considered that the creation of this movement expresses an evolution of the FAN, which has responsibilities at the national level today. The UNIR has thus taken the place of the FAN with greater ambitions, in a new framework. All Chadians should get together in the UNIR with its objectives, its designation, its ambitions. The chief of state finally mentioned his planned tour to the south, indicating that this trip was eagerly awaited by the local population. Only the events of last August in the north brought about the postponement of this tour, President Habre explained.

With regard to Libyan aggression, the chief of state recalled his desire to see this dispute settled in a negotiated framework, even if a military solution was not to be ruled out, Libya's ambitions being the pure and total annexation of Chad. The president of the republic finally recalled the appreciable assistance France is giving us at the level of civilian and military cooperation. The president stated that it would have been desirable, however, for operation "MANTA's" strategy to prevent as much as possible the Libyan Army from establishing itself in the north of the country. Now, the president stated, the Libyan Army's establishment in the north of the country is an accomplished fact today. The government, most obviously, will never capitulate to Libya.

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CSO: 3419/812

UNIR CONGRESS ISSUES FINAL STATEMENT, NAMES OF OFFICIALS

Final Statement

N'djamena INFO TCHAD in French 28 Jun 84 pp 7-11

[Final Statement of Bureau of Congress of National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR)]

[Text] Comrade President of the Republic, President of the UNIR. Head of State; Comrade Members of the UNIR Central Committee; Messrs National Ministers and Counsellors; Your Excellency; Ambassadors; Comrade Congress Delegates; Ladies; Gentlemen;

Here we are at the end of our proceedings. The bureau of the congress, on this solemn occasion, would like to present to you a final statement reviewing the progress and results of our sessions. Over the course of a week Chadians from our provinces and elsewhere have met in this room to discuss together the current situation and the future of our country.

Indeed, during this fraternal and moving reunion decisions of historic scope have been taken in the higher interest of the nation. Thus, considering the urgent necessity to unify and mobilize all the national energies to remove the Libyan challenge, which threatens the very existence of our sacred homeland as an entity worthy of that name, and at the same time to engage in the struggle against underdevelopment and poverty so that our generation and future generations will be able to achieve the happiness that is their right; we have decided to dissolve the Chadian National Liberation Front/Northern Armed Forces (FROLINAT/FAN) and establish the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR), which is for us a movement of national redemption. That is why this movement, which is the crucible of the national unity--the guarantee of freedom, independence, and territorial integrity, must bring together all Chadians wherever they may be and whatever their political tendencies. Also, we praise the initiatives by comrades Delwa Kassire Koumakoye, president of the National Democratic and People's Rally (RNDP); Djidingar Dono Ngardoum, president of the Rally for Unity and Democracy in Chad (RUDT); and Dr Abba Sidick, president of the original FROLINAT; who out of patriotic fervor have dissolved their parties in order to join the great national movement, without forgetting the many individuals who have joined. We could not pass over in silence the courageous decision of President Hissein Habre, of the Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN), and of all the members of this great revolutionary movement who took the happy initiative to organize this reunion and who accepted the dissolution of FROLINAT/FAN. We rejoice at this high degree of patriotism and nationalism, and solemnly salute it. The history of Chad will devote a page to them written in gold letters. The entire nation is eternally grateful to them.

The movement that we have created, the National Union for Independence and Revolution, is a movement of all the the dynamic forces devoted to fundamental freedoms, independence and national unity, democracy and secularism, progress and concord, and territorial integrity and indivisibility of the republic.

Comrade President of the Republic, President of the UNIR, Head of State,
Comrade Members of the UNIR Central Committee, Excellencies, Ambassadors,
Comrade Congress Delegates, Ladies, Gentlemen,

Important results have been achieved thanks to the committees formed for that purpose, in particular the committee on general policy, the administrative and judicial committee, and the committee on defense and security.

Without seeking to make a comprehensive presentation of the conclusions of the various committees, in the hope that the Central Committee, the leading body of the movement, will prepare the UNIR's action program, it is appropriate to present to you the main features of the objectives and orientation of our movement.

On the domestic front: the UNIR will spare no effort to restore to Chad a secular, democratic and progressive government. To this end, all conditions will be created to enable the Chadian people to acquire political institutions of their choice through free elections, that is, guaranteeing basic human rights and freedoms.

The UNIR pledges to strengthen national unity by working toward national reconciliation and respect for the legitimate institutions of the Third Republic. That is why the UNIR launches an appeal to all the brothers in opposition, wherever they are, to bring their contribution to the task of national reconciliation and reconstruction, and addresses all its sympathy and compassion to the brothers in the occupied areas who are subjected to the most inhuman atrocities and humiliation.

In the social and economic field, the UNIR will commit the country firmly on the road of socialism, taking into account the Chadian realities, which implies controlling the gears of the economy to achieve self-focused development. In administrative and judicial matters, the UNIR pledges to improve the existing structures and to bring the administration closer to the citizens in order to serve them effectively and to ensure their effective participation in the management of public affairs.

In regard to the defense and security of our country, while taking into account the regional and international environment, the UNIR pledges to reorganize and develop the defense capabilities of our country, the victim of the Libyan aggression. To this end, our army must be large, strong, with modern equipment, and of high performance. The Chadian National Armed Forces, an integral part of the nation's dynamic forces, must participate in the political, economic and social life. It will be an army of the people for the people in the service of development. As for the security services, they must be capable of maintaining public order without flouting the citizen's basic freedoms.

In foreign policy, the UNIR, aware that Chad cannot live isolated, commits our country to maintain, strengthen, and multiply the good neighbor and friendly relations with bordering countries that respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Republic of Chad, which is located in the heart of Africa, a crossroads of all African civilizations, has a duty to take an active part in all efforts toward strengthening the unity of the African peoples and developing cooperation at all levels. The preferred instrument for this action continues to be the OAU, for which Chad must work constantly to make it strong, firm, and fulfilling of its Charter, and perfectly responding to the interests of the member states and the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples. In the view of the Republic of Chad, regional and subregional cooperation is a useful and necessary stage toward African integration. Also, it must conduct an active policy to strengthen existing organizations and constantly encourage the spirit of solidarity among our states.

In a world in which more and more dangers of major conflicts are developing, Chad will not remain indifferent. It pledges to actively contribute to maintaining international peace and security. To this end, it will play its role on the international scene by participating effectively in the activities of the international organizations, i.e., the United Nations, the Islamic Conference organization, and the movement of nonaligned countries. In this context, Chad must conduct an active, dynamic and positive policy, and avoid any satellite-forming trend.

Indeed, blocs bear within themselves the seeds of domination, exploitation and war, all things that Chad must combat, just as it must always struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, hegemonism, racism and all other forms of domination of man by man.

It is in this spirit that Chad must condemn the hateful system of apartheid in which a minority of whites, defying all universal moral principles, exploits and keeps in slavery the overwhelming black majority in South Africa.

Likewise, Chad must firmly support our brothers in Namibia struggling for their independence, freedom and dignity.

In regard to the Western Sahara conflict, Chad must support all solutions promoted in the framework of the OAU, particularly self-determination of the Sahraouie people.

The Palestinian people, victims of deprivation of their national rights, deserve Chad's active support, particularly at the time when some so-called brothers are trying to destroy them from within.

Comrade President of the Republic, President of the UNIR, and Chief of State, Comrade Members of the UNIR Central Committee, Messrs National Ministers and Counsellors, Your Excellency, Messrs Ambassadors, Comrade Congress Delegates, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

After having presented to you the conclusions of the various commissions, it should be noted that the Congress proceeded to form the structures of the UNIR. Comrade Hissein Habre, president of the Republic and head of state, was unanimously elected president of our movement. The 80 members of the Central Committee were elected. Now it is up to the Central Committee to elect its 15-member executive committee. Also, the congress approved a motion of support to the president of the Republic, comrade Hissein Habre, and to the government of the Third Republic. In this motion, while expressing the hope for achievement of national reconciliation, the congress opposed any harming of our gains and particularly of the legitimacy of the institutions of the Third Republic. Finally, the congress approved an important motion expressing its satisfaction and addressing thanks to the fraternal and friendly countries that provided and continue to provide their moral and material assistance to Chad in face of the Libyan aggression.

In this motion the congress also rejected any machination seeking to equate the legal and friendly presence of the French and Zairian troops with the illegal presence of the Libyan forces of aggression and occupation. Finally, it called on the fraternal and friendly countries for vigilance in face of activities tending to confirm the de facto partition of the country, and also appealed to them to redouble their efforts in support of Chad.

This was a summary in a few words of the results of our work. I thank you.

Members of Committees

N'djamena INFO TCHAD in French 28 Jun 84 pp 12-13

[Text] Members of the UNIR Central Committee.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ABBA SIDICK | 22. BOURMA TREYA |
| 2. ABDOULAYE DOUTO | 23. BRAHIM MAHAMAT TIDEI |
| 3. ABDOULAYE DJIG-DJAG | 24. BRAHIM SEID |
| 4. ABDOULAYE HAROUN | 25. CHOUKOU ELHADJI |
| 5. ADOUM YOUSSEF TERRI | 26. DJATANGAR NARASBE |
| 6. ADJID LAOUANE MAHADI | 27. DJIDINGAR DONO NGARDOUM |
| 7. ADOUM MOUSSA SEIF | 28. DJONROUA AFALNA |
| 8. ALI SALIM | 29. DONO HORNGAR, Jacques |
| 9. ALI KEDDELAYE | 30. Elie ROMBA |
| 10. AHMED DADJI | 31. FATIME KIMTO |
| 11. AHMED SENOUSSE | 32. FATIME SISSOKO |
| 12. ALIFA BAH ANGAIKOKO | 33. GOUARA LASSOU |
| 13. ASSILECK HALATA | 34. HABIB TAHA |
| 14. AWADA ISSA | 35. HASSANE BALNGAR |
| 15. BACHAR ABDOULAYE | 36. HASSANE BOUKAR |
| 16. BAMAI MAMADOU BOUKAR | 37. HASSANE DJAMOUS |
| 17. BERAL MOISE | 38. HAROUN DAOUD |
| 18. BICHARA IDRIS HAGGAR | 39. HISSEINE MOUKHTAR |
| 19. BISSO MAMADOU | 40. IDRIS DEBI |
| 20. BERDEI HADJER | 41. ISSAKA HASSANE |
| 21. BOUKAR BARKA | 42. KADI MAHAMAT |

43. KADJA NGABA, Robert
 44. KHALIL D'ABZAC
 45. KASSIRE COUMAKOYE
 46. KOROM AHMED
 47. LOOL MAHAMAT CHOUA
 48. MAHAMAT DJIBER
 49. MAHAMAT ZALBA
 50. MAHAMAT NOURI
 51. MBAIASBE DINGAO DOKIM
 52. MAMRAMBAYE, Silas
 53. MASRANGAR MBAINDOUM
 54. MIAMBE ROMIAN
 55. MOUSSA ABDOULAYE
 56. MBOGO TALLO
 57. MOUSSA KADAM
 58. MOUSSA NADJA
 59. MOUKHTAR MAHAMAT IBRAHIM
 60. MOUKHTAR BACHAR
 61. NGARDOUMRI, Paul

62. NGARE TCHOROMA
 63. NGAINA, Nicolas
 64. OROZI FODEIBOU
 65. OUDALBAYE NAHAM
 66. OUMAR KADJALLAT BOUKAR
 67. SALAH RAMADAN
 68. SALEH TOSSIMBANG
 69. SEID ABDOULAYE
 70. SEID FARAH
 71. SEID NANGATOUM
 72. SOUMAILA MAHAMAT
 73. TAHAR ABDEL DJELIL
 74. TAHAR GUINASSOU
 75. TOGOU DJIME
 76. YODEYMANE, Joseph
 77. YORONGAR LE MOIBAN
 78. YOUSSEUF LAGRE
 79. YOUSSEUF SIDI
 80. WEIGUE LAOUNDOUDJI

Members of the Executive Committee of the UNIR Central Committee

1. Chairman of the Executive Committee	:	HISSEIN HABRE
2. Executive secretary	:	GOUARA LASSOU
3. Assistant executive secretary	:	YOUSSEUF SIDI
4. Commissioner for orientation, information, and organization of the massees	:	TOGOU DJIME
5. First assistant	:	KADJALIAMBA, Robert
6. Second assistant in charge of social affairs and promotion of women	:	FATIME KIMTO
7. Third assistant for national education, culture, youth, sports	:	MAHAMAT SEID FARAH
8. Commissioner for foreign relations	:	MAHAMAT NOURI
9. Assistant	:	ADOUM MOUSSA SEIF
10. Commissioner for economy and finance	:	KASSIRE KOUMAKOYE
11. Assistant	:	MAHAMAT DJIBER
12. Commissioner for armed forces	:	IDRISS DEBY
13. Assistant	:	YORONGAR LE MOIBAN
14. Commissioner for security	:	ISSAKA HASSANE
15. Assistant	:	MOUSSA NADJA

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CS0: 3419/814

CREATION OF UNIR, OBJECTIVES DISCUSSED

N'djamena INFO TCHAD in French 2 Jul 84 p 5-6

[Text] The Special FROLINAT-FAN [Northern Armed Forces] Congress, which was changed to a constituent congress of the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) in accordance with the will of the congressional participants, has kept its promises. We proclaimed it to be crucial to our country's political future, for it actually has been as a result of the historically significant decisions made during its proceedings. Following the exhausting week-long proceedings, Chadians witnessed the emergence of a new movement, which expresses both by its name and its goals the will to unite Chadians around the same ideal in order to meet the challenge of foreign aggression and also the no less formidable challenge of underdevelopment.

The creation of the UNIR (National Union for Independence and Revolution) was undoubtedly the outstanding feature of this congress, but its participants will especially recall the historic morning of 22 June, when the dissolution of FROLINAT-FAN was proclaimed. The event deserves some consideration. After securing the victory of Chadian independence, sovereignty and liberty, and after restoring all aspects of our country, the FAN decided on their own dissolution. What may appear paradoxical is explicable and understandable in terms of our country's history and realities. If the FAN symbolized the profound aspirations of the Chadian people, its name--Northern Armed Forces--exploited by Chad's enemies, constituted a significant obstacle to its further development. In view of the requirements of the times and the many dangers threatening our country, a new framework had to be created in which all Chadians could acknowledge each other regardless of region, religion or race. The dissolution of the FAN, as a result of the often impassioned debates that took place during the congress, was a painful decision. In fact, as President Hissein Habre and Mr Mahamat Nouri, chairman of the Congressional Committee, both stated, the FAN were not only a force and a movement, but also a way of living and thinking. But their sacrifice had become an historical necessity for the very preservation of the FAN's achievements. Actually, what took place during this congress was not a liquidation of the FAN but rather a transformation. UNIR, the new movement, has inherited the former movement's goals and ideals. If the change has made possible a broad opening of the movement with the massive introduction of Chadians of different views into the Central Committee, the structure of the Executive Committee, the party's governing organ, is comprised of officials of the former movement. This is a guarantee of stability that will permit a proper transition. This sign of

trust was particularly expressed by the election of President Hissein Habre as head of the UNIR.

The participants in the congress were not satisfied with just creating the movement; they outlined an operating framework for it. If the bylaws set forth UNIR's goals, resources, scope of action and practical organization, the program of action stipulates its principal features. Concerning the bylaws in particular, the care which the congressional participants took in drawing up these documents, which are fully detailed, will be noted. All of the necessary "safeguards" were taken to prevent the movement's practical development from being derailed. The congress ratified the movement's goals by studying, within several commissions, all aspects of national life: defense, government, economics, health care and social affairs, etc.... UNIR has inherited from the FAN the same fierce determination to defend the integrity and indivisibility of Chad at any price. Its ambition, which is clearly evident in the basic texts governing it, is to establish a civilian, democratic and progressive government. In this sense, it is committed to creating the conditions that will enable the Chadian people to obtain the political institutions of their choice through free elections. Unity is, of course, one of the main goals of the movement and UNIR is committed to strengthening unity by working for national reconciliation. Contrary to everything that has been said, our country is resolutely on the side of progressives. For UNIR, there can be no beneficial development for our country other than the socialist path. This choice is the result of a serious study by the economic commission, which has clearly shown that the neocolonialist structures which still exist even today do not favor an economic policy that would meet the basic needs of our population. Particular emphasis has been placed on self-centered development. In the case of defense, the established need to develop our country's offensive and defensive capabilities will also be noted. And the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces] must no longer be limited to the traditional role of an army, but participate actively in the political, economic and social life of our country.

In the case of foreign policy, UNIR's program of action places special emphasis on strengthening and increasing good-neighbor and friendly relations with bordering countries respecting Chadian sovereignty. It intends to take an active part in strengthening the unity of African peoples, particularly through its preferred instrument, the OAU, and to help to maintain peace through international organizations (United Nations, OCI [expansion unknown], Nonaligned Nations). Chadian support for the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, victims of apartheid, the Saharan people struggling for their self-determination and the Palestinian people, deprived of their vital rights by the Zionist state of Israel, are clearly expressed. The UNIR is a movement that has just barely been born. But it is setting out almost confident, seasoned by the experience of the movement that preceded it and thanks to clearly defined goals.
(ATP [CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY])

11915
CSO: 3419/813

DEFENSE MINISTRY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT MEETING DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Jul 84 pp 1, 3, 6

[Text] The Workers Party of Ethiopia founding conference of the political department of the Ministry of National Defence was held here yesterday at the New Officers' Club of the Armed Forces here in the presence of Comrade Fisscha Desta, Assistant Secretary General of the PMAC and COPWE Executive Committee member who was delegated by the COPWE Central Committee.

The conference heard a central report presented by Comrade Col. Wondwossen Seifu, head of the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense, outlining the contributions of the Revolutionary Armed Forces towards the class struggle, and broadly reviewing past achievements in the political, economic, social and military fields as well as their contributions towards proletarian internationalism.

The report was thoroughly discussed by the participants who later adopted it as document of the conference.

Messages of support from inmates of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Heroe's Centre, the defence industry department, the defence construction organization and patients under treatment at the Armed Forces Hospital were also read out at the conference.

The conference later elected in secret ballots members of the party commission and representatives to the party founding congress.

Addressing the gathering on behalf of COPWE Central Committee, Comrade Fisseha Desta dwelt upon the historical background of the objective realities obtaining both in pre- and post-revolution Ethiopia. He stated that numerous uprisings by the broad masses against the feudo-bourgeois regime had been made during the past ten decades and that it was only a decade ago that the armed forces rose up in unison with the masses and succeeded in overthrowing the monarchy.

Comrade Fisseha said that the sacrifices paid following the upsurge of the Revolution in an effort to form a Marxist-Leninist party were not to be underestimated and noted that the achievements of the Ethiopian Revolution had won international acclaim and wide-spread admiration.

He emphasized that this crucial stage leading toward party formation is a death-blow to the enemies of the Revolution and a time of jubilation to all those who stood and are standing on the side of the Ethiopian Revolution. He added that it was most gratifying to note that party founding meetings and conferences thus far held at various levels have been successfully conducted and what remains now is the most decisive issue awaiting all revolutionaries is the successful accomplishment of socialist construction under the leadership of the party.

"Revolutionaries have one objective and one goal, that is the goal of their party which they have willingly accepted," said Comrade Fisseha, adding that "their acceptance of the party's goal will be realized when they exert a concerted effort to implement the platform and action programme adopted by the party."

"We have been struggling for founding a Marxist-Leninist party and we were preparing ourselves to pave the way for party guidance and leadership in order to stamp out feudal hearsay and corrupt practices which had for centuries created division and a wide rift of ideology among the Ethiopian masses," he stated.

Noting the encouraging efforts and steps being taken by the Ministry of National Defence and its branch offices, Comrade Fisseha said that the Ministry has immensely contributed toward protecting the unity and territorial integrity of the country and safeguarding the revolution, and in general, promoting the progress of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Comrade Fisseha stated that enemies of the Revolution, particularly in some cities of neighbouring countries, are collaborating with imperialists to conspire against our unity and subvert the Revolution and urged the Revolutionary Armed Forces to remain vigilant to foil these plots. He expressed confidence that the Revolution would score yet greater victories under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, through the guidance of the revolutionary organization and with the active participation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, WPE founding conference of the Naval Force of Revolutionary Ethiopia was held at the Naval Force Base in Asmara Tuesday.

The conference was attended by comrades drawn from naval bases and units in Massawa, Assab, Addis Ababa and Asmara.

A progress report on the activities undertaken by members of the navy in the political, organizational, ideological, military, economic, and social fields in the past ten years of struggle was presented to the conference by Comrade Lt. taddesse Negatu, Acting head of the political department of the Naval Force of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

Present at the party founding conference of members of the naval forces of Revolutionary Ethiopia was Comrade Major General Haile Ghiorgis Habte-Mariam,

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and COPWE Central Committee member, who was delegated by COPWE Central Committee.

Founding conferences of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) at provincial level are continuing enthusiastically in different parts of the country, according to reports reaching here.

Among the places where party founding conferences were conducted recently are Adal-Gara Guracha province, Hararghe region, Dessie town Zuria province, Wollo region and Kembata-Hadiya province, Shoa region.

At the beginning of the conferences in the 3 provinces, a minute of silence was observed in memory of comrades who laid down their lives for the cause of the revolution. This was followed by the day's programme and agenda, which were presented to and later adopted by the participants.

Members of the presidium were named and were presented with bouquets of flowers by children.

The conference participants then held discussions on reports dealing with accomplishments on political, economic and social spheres in each province. The reports were then adopted as documents of the WPE conferences, which also elected democratically First and Second WPE Secretaries, members of Audit Commission and delegates to higher bodies.

At the end of the conferences, the participants expressed their appreciation for the determined and dedicated leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam and pledged to do their best for the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the 10th anniversary celebration of the Ethiopian Revolution.

CSO: 3400/2072

GROUND FORCES HOLD PARTY FOUNDING CONFERENCE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Jul 84 pp 1, 3, 4

[Text] Founding conference of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) of the political department of the Ground Forces was held here yesterday. The conference was also attended by Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of National Defence and COPWE Executive Committee member, who was delegated by the CC of COPWE.

Comrade Maj. Kassu Taye, acting head of the political department of the Ground Forces, presented a report to the party founding conference outlining the proud victories scored in the political, economic, social and military fields under the decisive leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam. The report, which was adopted by the participants as the party founding conference document, noted the life and death struggle waged by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the country and for the welfare, peace and progress of the masses.

Messages of support were read out at the conference, held at the New Officers' Club of the Armed Forces, from institutions under the Ground Forces including the Harar and Guenet military schools, the transport engineering departments of the Ground Forces.

The conference later elected members of the party commission who in turn elected the first secretary of the WPE from among themselves.

Addressing the party founding conference of the political department of the Ground Forces on behalf of the CC of COPWE, Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye noted that as the vanguard of the Ethiopian Armed Forces members of the Ground Forces have played a significant role in consolidating and safeguarding the freedom of the country by paying immense sacrifices in their fight against the enemy in the bush and the valley. He added that these valiant members of the Ground Forces had as well scored resounding victories in their fight against invading forces outside the country and reactionary elements within when the Motherland was exposed to the mercy of its enemies in the early stages of the Ethiopian Revolution.

The Minister of National Defence emphasized that members of the Ground Forces are expected to upgrade their combat skills in line with the responsibilities

entrusted upon them to safeguard the nation and said that greater responsibilities awaits them when they join the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

"We are confident that under our party's leadership and with the active participation of its members a better result will be registered than in the past due to a better working system within the various sections of our Ground Forces", Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye said.

The minister congratulated the new WPE members of the Ground Forces and urged them to live up to expectations in observing party regulations and carefully passing resolutions that benefit the broad masses. He added that they must be imbued with firm discipline, high communistic outlook and active participation in every national call.

[Portion omitted] concerned comrades, approval of names of presidium members and election of first and second secretaries as well as delegates to higher bodies.

The reports which showed the political, social and economic accomplishments during the past years of revolutionary struggle were accepted as documents of the WPE founding conferences.

In the course of the conferences messages of support from different mass organizations were also read out.

The party founding conferences which took place at the regional capitals were attended on behalf of COI of the political department of the Ground Forces, wound up by passing a resolution which stressed the tremendous and vanguard struggle being waged by homrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam and underscored the decisive role the central leadership of the Comrade Chairman has in party formation.

The resolution called for stepped up efforts to promote the ideological awareness of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, foster the experience of organizational work through the guidance of the party and work for the attainment of the objectives of the party.

In the resolution, participants of the conference pledged to renew their commitment for enhancing socialist patriotism and for building an invincible defence bulwark.

The participants also reaffirmed their determination to stand by the side of the people of the world in support of peace, equality, freedom, justice, democracy and socialism and to be vigilant against imperialists and reactionaries in neighbouring countries who may wish to obstruct the efforts being made to establish the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

The founding conferences for the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) at regional level began Tuesday in different parts of the country.

The WPE founding conferences were conducted in Gamo Goffa, Kaffa, Tigrai, Wollega and Asse regions. The founding conferences were also attended by representatives of the Central Committee of COPWE.

The conferences were characterized by presentation and adoption of agenda, discussion on reports submitted by comrades concerned, approval of names of presidium members and election of first and second secretaries as well as delegates to higher bodies.

The reports which showed the political, social and economic accomplishments during the past years of revolutionary struggle were accepted as documents of the WPE founding conferences.

In the course of the conferences, messages of support from different mass organizations were also read out.

The party founding conferences, which took place at the regional capitals were attended on behalf of COPWE Central Committee by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and COPWE Executive Committee member at Arba Minch, Comrade Addis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) and COPWE Executive Committee member, at Jimma, Comrade Wubshet Dessie, PMAC Standing Committee member and head of finance and property department of the Central Committee of COPWE, at Makele, Comrade Fassika Sidelil, COPWE Central Committee member, at Nekempte, Comrade Alemu Abebe, COPWE Central Committee member, at Assela.

At the Arba Minch WPE founding conference, Comrade Endale Tessema, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Gamo Goffa region, presented a report that revealed in detail the political, social, cultural and economic achievements of the region during the past ten years of revolutionary struggle.

In his report, Comrade Endale said that encouraging results have been registered in the efforts made to improve transportation system in the region. In the agricultural sector, he noted that 19 peasants producers' cooperatives, of which three have received certificates of legal status, have been organized and two state farms which occupy 2,768 ha. are being developed. In addition, the report pointed out that there are 10 peasants' service cooperatives.

The report of Comrade Endale further noted that there are four handicraft producers' cooperatives with a capital of 422,989 birr. In the fields of education and health, notable results have also been registered, according to the report of Comrade Endale.

In conclusion, Comrade Endale said that the present stage of party formation was reached owing to the active participation of the broad masses, the unity of communists and the wise and decisive leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Comrade Begashaw Atalay, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Kaffa region presented a report at the Jimma WPE conference. The

report highlighted the accomplishments of the region in increasing productivity by organizing peasants at all levels, wiping out illiteracy, improving the quality and quantity of coffee, and defending the country from any type of aggression as well as in creating tourist attraction centres.

In his report Comrade Begashaw said that the success of the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) is inseparably linked with the central leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

At the Nekempte WPE conference, Comrade Negussie Fanta, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Wollega region, gave a report which showed the major achievements of the region since the establishment of the regional COPWE office.

Comrade Negussie noted the revolutionary contributions of the inhabitants of the region and particularly the peasants who are engaged in increasing production and in supplying the Agricultural Marketing Corporation with their produce.

The report of Comrade Negussie said that there are 2,122 kebele peasants' associations with a membership of 343,248 fifty-eight AETU branch trade unions comprising 18,323 members, 2,146 REWA basic associations consisting of 448,523 members, 2,154 REYA basic associations with 249,484 members as well as 3,812 teachers who have been organized under their professional associations.

The inhabitants of Wellega region deeply appreciate the wise leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the report said.

At the WPE founding conference held in Arssi, Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Arssi region, presented a report which showed the accomplishments in the region in all fields of endeavour.

Comrade Sileshi said that, in line with the directives of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, 18 peasants villages comprising 9,000 families were set up in the region. He cited the Wabe project, which, he said, plays an exemplary role in coordinating peasants in villages.

The report of Comrade Sileshi further stated that state farms covering 49,000 hectares are being developed successfully.

CSO: 3400/2072

PROVINCIAL, REGIONAL 'PARTY FOUNDING' CONFERENCES HELD

Nekempte, Mendeyo, Sor-Geba Provinces

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jul 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] The founding conferences for Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), at provincial level, are continuing enthusiastically, according to reports reaching here.

Among places where party founding conferences were conducted recently are: at Nekempte province, Wollega region, at Mendeyo province, Bale region, at the Revolutionary Prison and Finance Police in Gondar region, the Gamo Goffa region, Revolutionary Police and at the Sor-Geba province of Illubabor region.

At the beginning of the conferences a minute of silence was observed in memory of comrades who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the popular revolution. Following this, the day's programme and agenda was presented which was later approved by the participants.

The participants of the conferences later held open and frank discussions on reports presented by comrades concerned. The reports, which showed the accomplishments made in the political, economic, social and military fields, were unanimously adopted as documents of the party founding conferences.

Later the participants elected democratically first and second secretaries as well as delegates to higher bodies.

At the end of the conferences the participants issued statements noting the determination of members to work hard for the ultimate success of the revolution.

Party founding conferences at the provincial level are still continuing all over the country.

The party founding conference for Harar-Zuria province of Hararghe region was conducted at the Mekonnen Hall in Harar town.

Following the nomination of the members of the presidium, Comrade Tschai Getahun, COPWE representative for Harar-Zuria province, outlined the

achievements of the Revolution and reviewed the activities undertaken by the inhabitants of the province after they were organized into mass organizations.

In a platform adopted at the end of the conference, the participants hailed the decisive leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, while at the same time expressing their readiness to wholeheartedly fulfil the directives of the Revolutionary Leader.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, COPWE Central Committee member, COPWE representative for Hararghe region and Comrade Nigussie Wolde Michael, Chief Administrator of the region and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Tekaligne Balcha, head of organizational affairs of the regional COPWE office and COPWE Central Committee members.

Similar party founding conferences were held in Wollaita province of Sidamo region, Raya Kobo province, Wollo region, Assab provincial administration,, Debre Markos province of Gojjam region and Metekel province of Gojjam region.

A party founding conference for the Sidamo Revolutionary Police at the provincial level was meanwhile held in Awassa town.

Following the nomination of members of the presidium, Comrade Captain Shibeshi Abadi, head of political affairs of the Revolutionary Police, finance and prison guards for Sidamo region, recalled the sacrifices paid by members of the Revolutionary Police in defence of the Motherland and the Revolution.

Menze-Geshei; Other Provinces

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Party founding conferences of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) at the provincial level are continuing across the country.

Accordingly, party founding conferences were conducted yesterday at the assembly hall of ~~Mehale~~ Meda town in Menze-Geshei province of Shoa region, at the Mararghe police head quarters, in Dire Dawa-Isa Gurgura province and in Habro province of Hararghe region.

At all this conferences the participants heard progressive reports presented by COPWE representatives of the respective provinces reviewing past accomplishments in the political, economic, military and social fields.

The participants also elected the provincial WPE committees and delegates to higher (regional) bodies as well as members of the auditing commission and first secretary of the provincial workers party of Ethiopia.

Messages of support sent from various mass organizations were read out to the participants.

The participants later in their resolution expressed their deep appreciation of Chairman Mengistu's revolutionary leadership, their readiness to pay maximum sacrifice for the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, for the construction of a strong defence force and to colourfully celebrate the tenth anniversary of the popular Revolution.

Similarly, party founding conferences were held recently at Kalu province, Wollo region, at the Arba Gugu province, Arssi region, at the Wollo region Revolutionary Police and at Kebri Dehar province, Hararghe region.

CSO: 3400/2072

REGIONS BEGIN WPE FOUNDING CONFERENCES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jul 84 pp 1, 6, 7

[Text] The Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) founding conferences which begun at primary level on June 4 have now entered a higher stage and are being conducted at regional level throughout the country.

These conferences heralding the emergence of the WPE and the streamlining of its structure step by step are at present being conducted with disciplinary procedures expected of a socialist democratic election with a full participation of members who have proved their ability in party operation, according to reports from ENA correspondents in the regions.

Party founding conferences at the regional level were conducted Friday in Gamo Goffa, Kaffa, Tigrai, Wollega, and Arssi regions and went into their second day yesterday by electing first secretaries of regional WPE committees, regional WPE committees, members, representatives of higher bodies and audit commissions.

Elected also were executive committee members of regional WPE committees and members of control commission.

At the party founding conference which took place in Gamo-Gofa region, Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and COPWE Executive Committee member, noted that the on-going nationwide revolutionary movement is viewed with great hope and interest by the working people both at home and abroad and indeed by all peace-loving peoples the world over. International imperialism and other anti-peace and anti-people forces view the movement with fear because it brings to an end the exploitation of man by man.

Comrade Berhanu said that a high stage of development was attained by the Revolution after long and bitter sacrifice under the central leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Comrade Berhanu further noted that the activities undertaken and the democratic work carried out in the founding conferences and meetings ranging from the primary up to the regional level throughout the country show the work of a strong and experienced party.

Comrade Berhanu said that numerous achievements had been scored in the past ten years of revolutionary struggle. He cited the struggle for the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland as well as the efforts to construct a socialist economy.

The participants of the conference in their resolution pledged to pay every sacrifice for the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and to colourfully celebrate the tenth anniversary of the popular Revolution.

Addressing the regional WPE conference held at the Gibe Hall in Jimma town on behalf of COPWE Central Committee, Comrade Addis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Executive Committee member, said that the party founding conferences held at various levels since June 4, 1984 for the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia are decisive for the development and progress of the country as well as for strengthening the Revolution.

Recalling the sacrifices paid by revolutionaries, Comrade Addis noted that these sacrifices had resulted in the emergence of the Workers Party of Ethiopia for which founding conferences are taking place at present.

Comrade Addis further stressed the bitter struggle being waged by revolutionaries against reactionary elements and noted the victories scored in the past years. He said that this does not mean that the enemies of the Revolution had been totally crushed. He warned that revolutionaries should remain on the alert in order to protect the gains of the Revolution from subversive elements.

Comrade Begashaw Atalay, who was elected as the First Secretary of the WPE of Kaffa region, said on his part, that the final stage leading toward forming the Workers Party of Ethiopia has been reached.

Comrade Begashaw hailed the decisive role played by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam in consolidating the gains of the Revolution.

Representatives of various mass organizations also expressed their support for the conference and said that they are ready to pay the necessary sacrifices for the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

In resolution they adopted, the participants of the conference expressed admiration for the decisive leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam and noted that he had enabled the Revolution attain the long-awaited Workers Party of Ethiopia.

The founding conference for the Workers Party of Ethiopia at the regional level was similarly conducted Friday in Goba town, Bale region at the assembly hall of the regional administrative office.

Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, attended the conference delegated by the Central Committee of COPWE.

Comrade Gezahegu Workie, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Bale region, presented the agenda of the conference and its procedures, which were later adopted following a democratic discussion.

Comrade Gezahegn then presented a report on the activities undertaken in Bale region in the various fields of endeavour.

Comrade Gezahegn noted that a commendable effort has been made in the region to organize peasants and agitate them to participate actively in development activities. He added that the first peasants' training school has been established in region and that encouraging results have been registered in the ongoing National Literacy Campaign and in the afforestation programme.

Comrade Gezahegn in conclusion hailed the decisive role played by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam to consolidate the gains of the Revolution. He expressed admiration for the Chairman's leadership in the attainment of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

On arrival at the conference hall in Goba town, Comrade Legesse was welcomed by Comrade Gezahegn and was presented with bouquets of flowers by children.

Speaking at the bale regional party conference Comrade Legesse noted the struggle waged by the inhabitants of Bale region in safeguarding the country from the Somalia invaders and protecting the gains of the Revolution. Comrade Legesse urged the participants to exert unreserved effort to build an invincible defence force and to strive for the growth of the country's economy.

Comrade Legesse expressed admiration on behalf of the Central Committee of COPWE for the fruitful results in the democratically conducted procedures of the regional conference and also thanked government agencies and mass organizations for their efforts towards this end.

Comrade Legesse also noted the active participation of the inhabitants in the setting up of the Agarfa Multi-Purpose Peasants' Training School and stressed the unity of the workers and the peasants.

Comrade Gezahegne, First Secretary of the regional WPE committee, on his part emphasized at the closing session the unity of workers and peasants in the future struggle and expressed determination on behalf of the participants to implement the future directives of the party in the political, economic and social fields.

Comrade Woubishet Dessie, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member, who was delegated by the Central Committee of COPWE to attend the party founding regional conference in Makele town, Tigray region, made a statement underlining the sacrifices paid by revolutionaries and the victories scored in the past.

Comrade Woubishet expressed admiration for Comrade Chairman Mengistu's endeavour in the struggle at the war fronts and in different political, economic and social fields.

Comrade Mulugeta Hagos, First Secretary of the regional WPE committee, noted the aims of a Marxist-Leninist party and expressed readiness to fulfill the mission of the party under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

The participants later issued a joint-statement in which they pledged to pay every sacrifice for the aims of the Revolution.

Comrade Fasika Sidelel, COPWE Central Committee member spoke representing the Central Committee of COPWE at the regional party founding conference held in Nekempt Wollega region. Noting that this is the last phase for the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Comrade Fasika said that further struggle should be waged for more success and for the attainment of the goals of the Revolution.

Comrade Alemu Abebe, COPWE Central Committee member, who was delegated by the Central Committee of COPWE, to attend the regional WPE conference in Assela town, Arssi region, said at the conference that through the active participation of members of the conference fruitful results have been registered in the election process. He added that laudable development activities have been made in the region in the political, economic and social fields.

Comrade Shieshi Mengesha, who became the region's WPE First Secretary, said in a closing statement that a high stage of development has been made under the decisive leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Maria.

Comrade Silesi also expressed readiness to implement the resolutions of the WPE congress and to struggle for the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the colourful celebration of the 10th anniversary Popular Revolution.

Similarly, a WPE founding conference of the Eastern Sector Command was held yesterday at the Harar Military School in the presence of Comrade Brig. Gen. Gebreyes Wolde-Hana, Head of the Main Political Department of the Revolutionary Ethiopia and COPWE Central Committee member, who attended the conference delegated by the Central Committee of COPWE.

A report was presented to the conference by Comrade Col. Worku Cherinet, Head of the Political Department of the Eastern Sector Command and COPWE Central Committee alternate member, who reviewed achievements in organisational, ideological and military fields.

In his statement to the conference, Comrade Brig. Gen. Gebreyes emphasised the victories scored in the eastern and other fronts but urged that continued vigilance was necessary to defend the gains of the Revolution from anti-people elements.

At the conclusion of the conference, the participants pledged to carry out their struggle under the determined and decisive guidance of Comrade Chairman Mengistu.

AIR FORCE HOLDS COPWE FOUNDING CONFERENCE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 4, 5

[Text] The Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) founding conference of the political department of the Ethiopian Air Force was held in Debre Zeit yesterday at the assembly hall of the Ethiopian Air Force in the presence of Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of National Defence and COPWE Executive Committee member.

Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan attended the conference delegated by the COPWE Central Committee.

At the beginning of the conference, the agenda and programme of [words omitted] were unanimously approved.

A list of names of the presidium members and those of members of propaganda, proposal review and documentation commissions were unanimously approved by the conference.

A minute of silence was observed in memory of comrades who sacrificed their lives while fighting against secessionist bandits, expansionists, reactionaries and other anti-people elements.

A report was also presented by Comrade Lt. Colonel Jatema Ejigu, Head of the Political Department of the Ethiopian Air Force.

The report centered on the struggle [words omitted] for the success of the Revolution and for the defence of the territorial integrity of the Motherland as well as steps taken by the Political Department to develop the combat ability and readiness of the members. The report was finally adopted as a document of the WPE founding conference.

The structuring of the WPE at the Ethiopian Air Force was finalized with the election of Comrade Lt. Colone Tadesse Wacho as secretary of the party commission.

Addressing the participants of the WPE founding conference of the Air Force. Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye said that the victories that had been scored up to

to now through the revolutionary process constitute a foundation for greater victories to be accomplished in future.

Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye paid tribute to the heroic sacrifices paid by revolutionary comrades in the past and lauded the contributions of the Air Force of Revolutionary Ethiopia for the defence of the Revolution and the Motherland.

In this connection, Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye cited the heroism of the pilots of the Ethiopian Air Force who heroically defended the Motherland by administering blows against the expansionist enemies. He stressed the special attention that should be paid to the Air Force in the task of building an invincible defence force that guarantees the construction of the new society.

The success of the WPE founding conference of the Political Department of the Air Force shows the high level of consciousness attained by the members of the Air Force, said Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye. After further lauding the democratic way in which the conference was conducted and the discipline with which it was characterised, Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye wished the members success in their future endeavours on behalf of the Central Committee of COPWE and on his own behalf.

On arrival at the Ethiopian Air Force headquarters, Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye was welcomed by Comrade Lt. Colonel Jatema Ejigu and Comrade Brig. Gen. Fanta Belay, Commander of the Ethiopian Air Force and COPWE Central Committee member. He was presented with bouquet of flowers by children and a guard of honour, which was later inspected, presented arms.

Similarly, Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) founding conferences were held yesterday at the political department of the Central Sector Command and at the Headquarters of the Revolutionary Police.

The party founding conference at the political department of the Central Sector Command was attended by Comrade Major General Haile-Giorgis Habte-Mariam, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and COPWE Central Committee member, while that of the Revolutionary Police Force was attended by Comrade Brig. Gen. Gebreyes Wolde-Hanna, Head of the main Political Department of the Revolutionary Army of Revolutionary Ethiopia and COPWE Central Committee member.

Comrade Major General Haile-Giorgis and Comrade Brig. Gen. Gebreyes attended the two party founding conferences delegated by

COPWE Central Committee.

The party founding conferences at the outset adopted their agenda and programmes and approved the names of their presidium members. Members of commissions were elected following which reports were presented dealing with the international class struggle and the activities accomplished up to now for the fulfilment of COPWE's mission.

After an intensive discussion on the reports, the participants of the two party founding conferences adopted the reports as permanent documents of their deliberations.

The participants of the conferences, who observed a minute of silence in memory of comrades who had fallen while struggling for the triumph of the revolution, later elect-

ed secretaries for their WPE commissions.

In his statement at the party founding conference of the Central Sector Command, Comrade Major General Haile-Georgis recounted the ideological and organisational contributions of COPWE for the formation of a strong Marxist-Leninist party as well as the heroic and determined role played by members of the Central Sector Command for the defence of the Revolution and the Motherland.

Comrade Brig. Gen. Gebreyes in his statement at the party founding conference of the Revolutionary Police noted that the meetings and conferences of WPE held up to now have been successful and that this was due to the dedicated struggle of revolutionaries. Comrade Brig. Gen. Gebreyes lauded the sacrifices paid by the members of the Revolutionary Police in the past years of revolutionary struggle from the hinterland to the different war fronts.

In his report to the WPE founding conference of the Central Sector Command, Comrade Major Lakew Wolde-Senbet, Acting Head of the Command's Political Department, stressed that the members of the Command have lived up to their obligation and have met their duties to the broad masses on the basis of the directives they received from the Revolutionary Government and COPWE.

The report of Comrade Major Lakew also emphasised the crucial role played by Comrade Chairman Mengistu in the revolutionary struggle and expressed great admiration for Comrade Chairman Mengistu's scientific leadership.

Meanwhile, in his report to the WPE founding conference of the Revolutionary Police, Comrade Major

Wondimu Alemu, Head of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Police and alternate member of COPWE Central Committee, stressed the part played by the Revolutionary Police in the defence of the Revolution. He also noted the participation of the members of the Revolutionary Police in the activities of mass organizations.

After reaffirming the preparedness of the members of the Revolutionary Police to make sacrifices in accordance with the political, organizational and ideological directives of the WPE, Comrade Major Wondimu also emphasised in his statement the decisiveness of the leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu.

In a similar development, the founding conference of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) of the North West Sector command was held Wednesday at Mekele town.

At the beginning of the conference, the day's programme and agenda were presented and approved.

The list of names of presidium members was read out to the participants and approved after which the presidium members were presented with a bouquet of flowers by children.

A minute of silence was also observed in memory of comrades who laid down their lives for the cause of the Revolution.

Comrade Major Denekew Abeba, Head of the Political Department of the North West Sector Command presented a report on which Democratic discussions were held.

The report emphasised the bitter struggle waged by the Revolutionary army to foil the plots of internal and external enemies. It noted the role played by the North West Sector Command in the effort exerted to provide an answer to the question of

a vanguard political organization.

Members of the audit commission and delegates to higher bodies, first and second secretaries of the WPE were then elected democratically. Lt. Tamru Chomen was elected as the first WPE secretary for the North West Sector Command.

The participants later unanimously adopted the report as the document of their WPE conference.

The participants also expressed their appreciation for the devoted and far-sighted leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

At the end of the conference Comrade Brig. Gen. Mesfin Gebre-Kal, Head of the operations Department of the Ministry of National Defence and COPWE Central Committee member, reviewed the activities undertaken by COPWE since its formation.

Similar party founding conferences of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) were held recently. In Chebo-Guraghe and Yifat-Timuga province of Shoa region.

CSO: 3400/2072

REVOLUTION DEPENDS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF COPWE RESOLUTIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Jul 84 pp 1, 2, 4

[Article by Alemu Hailu]

[Text] The activities undertaken by COPWE towards the accomplishment of its lofty tasks are going to the happy culmination of creating a vanguard party that can carry out radical socio-economic transformations and accomplish the goals of the National Democratic Revolution. Such a party which bases its activities on the principles of Marxism-Leninism will play the leading role in the full implementation of the tasks of the National Democratic Revolution. In his Central Report presented to the 7th regular session of COPWE CC, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam said that the transitional period is the time for demonstrating the success in the formation of the Ethiopian Workers Party and the celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of the Revolution, describing this as an important task of immense historic significance for the country. He also pointed out that the accomplishment of the mission of COPWE through the establishment of the party will definitely be a benchmark in the political history of the nation.

Thus the Second COPWE Congress stressed that the creation of a vanguard party of the working people based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism is an important prerequisite for the further advancement of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution.

To this end, the effective implementation of the eight-point Second COPWE Resolution is a necessary precondition for the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. In this regard, meetings and seminars in which the broad masses of the society participated have taken place throughout the country to discuss ways and means for the implementation of the Second COPWE Resolution. The efforts exerted by COPWE representatives at all levels to acquaint the broad masses with the eight-point Resolution of the Second COPWE Congress have brought about the desired results by facilitating the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

A major role has been played by COPWE Executive, regional, zonal, and basic committees which have been mobilising the collective energy of the working people in the implementation of the Second COPWE Congress Resolution as well as the decisions of the COPWE CC regular sessions.

Basic organisations are the base of COPWE and are directly responsible for the qualitative and quantitative formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. Hence, through the basic organisations COPWE can see the true ideological conviction and resourcefulness of its members by charging them with various missions and checking on their accomplishment.

During the regular basic organisation meetings, COPWE members have been discussing inner-party development, the leading role of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. They have also assessed shortcomings in their work as a means to rectify the situation in line with the objective laws of social development. At COPWE basic organisation meetings, Ethiopian revolutionaries elect delegates to the district conferences, representatives of which select delegates to the zonal COPWE conferences which in turn elect delegates to regional conference thus bringing about a new stage in the activities of the masses of people for the accomplishment of the goals set by the Second COPWE Congress as well as the decisions of the subsequent regular COPWE CC sessions.

The determination of the broad masses, particularly the working people, to build a socialist society is amply reflected by the revolutionary activities of workers, peasants, members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the intelligentsia and other sections of the broad masses. The tasks of Ethiopian workers organized under the AETU are immense. They are actively engaged in the solution of economic, social and cultural problems as an important step towards the accomplishment of the goals of COPWE. With regard to speeding up economic reconstruction, Ethiopian workers are doing everything possible to achieve higher effectiveness in social production aimed at improving the quality of work and labour discipline.

Another major step in the implementation of the resolutions of the Second COPWE Congress and the regular COPWE CC sessions is being expressed by the fact that the Mugger Cement Factory, the Kombelcha Textile Factory, the Tractor Assembly Plant in Nazareth, the Brewery in Harar are being constructed or completed with the assistance of the socialist countries, including the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. These endeavours naturally help towards boosting the country's economy as well as for creating a stronger Ethiopian working class which is to be the vanguard force in socialist Ethiopia.

Another activity undertaken to implement the resolutions of the Second COPWE Congress and COPWE CC regular sessions has been the unreserved effort being made by the Revolutionary Government and COPWE to create economic and organizational conditions that would boost productivity in the field of agriculture.

In this regard, measures have also been taken to increase the responsibility of individual peasants by organising them into peasants associations, producers' and service co-operatives. These are some of the practical steps undertaken to speed up economic development. However, a lot remains to be done since the construction of socialism is a difficult task that cannot be achieved overnight.

Of course, the visits of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam to various administrative regions have enabled our revolutionary leader to inspect

development projects and give on the spot directives for their implementation in conformity with the resolutions of the Second COPWE Congress and COPWE CC regular sessions.

True, not everything is plain sailing. Whenever the revolution makes progress in restructuring social relations, reactionary forces are striving to disrupt the progress being made in the socio-economic sphere.

The Ethiopian Revolution has been confronted with fierce imperialist onslaught. The enemies of the revolution resorted to large scale sabotages and military aggressions.

This focussed on the need to step up ideological education and strengthen our defence capability. In this connection, Yekatit '66 Political School has made immense contributions in training cadres who are the backbone of the revolution and a formidable force for translating COPWE resolutions into practice. Serto Ader, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, and "Meskerem," COPWE CC theoretical journal, have also helped a great deal in facilitating the propagation of Marxism-Leninism as a major step toward the implementation of the Resolutions of the Second COPWE Congress as well as COPWE CC regular sessions.

The dissemination of Marxism-Leninism occupies an important place in the Resolution of the Second Congress of COPWE. A very important prerequisite to achieve the targets in this field is the achievement of the objective of the National Literacy Campaign and the education of the broad masses. In this connection the efforts being exerted by COPWE to heighten the political consciousness of workers, peasants, members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the intelligentsia and other sections of the broad masses have been the most significant factors for speeding up the implementation of the Second COPWE Congress Resolution.

The strengthening of the country's defence capability is one of the most important tasks in the efforts to implement the Second COPWE Congress Resolution. The Central Report of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam laid adequate stress on this important issue which is the concern of all patriots. There is no denying the fact that a strong and reliable defence system is a precondition for the achievement of the ultimate objectives of the Revolution. The National Military Services makes an important contribution in building such a defence system by enabling the younger generation of Socialist Ethiopia to struggle for peace and social progress.

COPWE has given special attention to the role played by the youth in the construction of socialism. Organised under REYA and REWA, young men and women of Socialist Ethiopia help COPWE to exercise political guidance over the younger generation. The observance of the Youth Week under the theme "Struggle of Youth for Peace, National Independence, social progress and Prosperity" was an important step in the effort of the younger generation of Socialist Ethiopia to implement the Resolution of the Second COPWE Congress and the decision of the regular COPWE CC sessions.

In its efforts to step by step implement the Resolution of the Second COPWE Congress and the decisions of the subsequent Central Committee regular sessions,

the Revolutionary Government and COPWE have re-organised mass organisations and professional associations and set up the National Working People's Control Committee. The strengthening of the working people's control committee helps to do away with bribery nepotism, favouritism, wastage and corrupt practices. To this effect, seminars, discussions and parleys have been conducted throughout the country in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the National Working People's Control Committee which is a guarantee for the effective implementation of the COPWE Congress Resolution.

Another important aspect in the efforts to accomplish the lofty goals set by the Second COPWE Congress and the regular COPWE CC sessions is the conviction of the revolutionary leadership that the success of the socio-economic policy depends on the creative application of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the countries of the socialist community, on the ability to rally the broad masses for the implementation of national economic tasks as well as on the level of competence of managerial personnel.

COPWE attaches great importance to the development of all-round co-operation with the socialist countries. The co-operation protocols categorically state that co-operation is developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of the unity and solidarity of the world revolutionary movement, in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid and for strengthening peace and security in the world.

The exchanges of delegations have been used for sharing experience in various areas of party work--development of party, training party cadres, ideological and political education work, party leadership, etc.

These experiences are of great significance for the work of COPWE in its practical application in the specific historical conditions prevailing in the country. An important factor in these meetings is also the exchange of views on basic issues of international communist and workers' movement and the international situation.

Within the framework of its foreign policy Socialist Ethiopia is actively contributing her share to the anti-imperialist struggle. By closely working with socialist, progressive and other peace-loving forces of the world, Socialist Ethiopia has facilitated the adoption by the United Nations, the OAU and the Non-aligned Movement of a number of important resolutions on questions connected with the struggle for peace and disarmament and racism as well as in the struggle for a new equitable international economic order, thus helping the gradual realization of the Second COPWE Congress Resolution.

The guarantee for ensuring the further consolidation of the gains of the revolution and the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia lies in the effective implementation of the Second COPWE Congress Resolution and the decision of the regular COPWE CC sessions.

This is being brought about by the collective effort of the working people of Socialist Ethiopia under the guidance of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE which fulfils a necessary precondition in the efforts to build a socialist society.

SECOND COPWE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mulugeta Gudeta]

[Text] The Second COPWE Congress occupies an important place in contemporary Ethiopian history and represents a decisive turning point in the struggle for the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard party capable of leading the process of socialist construction in our country. Having unanimously endorsed the Central Report delivered by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the Second Congress of Copwe adopted resolutions and directives pertaining to issues demanding urgent or increased attention on the part of the revolutionary leadership and the people. Moreover, the Second Congress of COPWE charted out the correct path in the final phase of the struggle to realise the aim of founding the party.

The Second Congress of COPWE dealt with decisive aspects of the struggle in the political, ideological, cultural, military and other spheres, assessed the tasks accomplished in the first and second phases and clearly indicated the tasks ahead till the period of the emergence of the party.

COPWE's activities since its establishment are divided into three phases, that of preparation, open activity and the final phase of party formation. Basing itself on the Central Report of Comrade Chairman Mengistu, the Second Congress heralded the final phase in the struggle for party formation. "Our next congress", says the resolution on party formation, "be taken as the tentative time when COPWE will have fully accomplished its mission and the Ethiopian Working People's Party shall come into existence." Furthermore, COPWE organizations at all levels were urged that all revolutionary tasks "be carried out in an ever more consolidated and coordinated manner." In this sense, the second COPWE Congress represents a transition between the activities of COPWE and the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. It must be stressed that COPWE's resolution on the tentative period of party formation serves as the basis for the Seventh Regular Meeting of the CC of COPWE which finally approved the timetable of party formation and instructed its members to intensify the preparations for celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution and the formation of WPE.

The Second Congress of COPWE, in its resolution on ideological work, instructed its members to give "the utmost consideration to and step up their participation in further developing the contributions of 'Serto Ader', the Organ of COPWE Central Committee and 'Meskerem', our theoretical journal...". It called upon members to strive hard to raise their consciousness, combat all manifestations of bourgeois ideology and to actively participate in study groups and set example by their commitment to Marxism-Leninism. Moreover, in its resolution on ideology, the Congress emphasised the need to step up efforts to train high-level cadres and future party theoreticians through the establishment of an institute of social science. Finally, the Congress resolved on the need to coordinate and plan the tasks of the state's mass media, making them an effective instrument for the education of the masses.

In the sphere of economic reconstruction, the Second Congress of COPWE, after having assessed the prevailing objective reality in the different sectors of the national economy, pinpointed necessary steps which should be taken in order to ensure the stability of the economy and bring about a step by step improvement in agriculture, industry, trade and finance. The Congress resolved that agriculture is the economic sector most important at this stage of development and that the necessary attention should be given to the promotion of the cooperative movement in the countryside as a firm guarantee for the socialist transformation of agriculture. Having recognized the importance of agriculture for fulfilling the food requirements of the country and its contributions both as a source of capital accumulation and the raw material needs of the industrial sector, the Congress resolved to bring about improvement in agricultural technology through state assistance to individual peasants, cooperatives and state farms. In this regard, it called upon the state farms to achieve better administration and raise productivity so that they can serve as an example of the superiority and advantages of modern farming over those archaic farming methods practised by the peasantry.

As the exploration and discovery of mineral resources is the catalyst for fast industrialization, the Congress called upon concerned government institutions to speed up efforts in this direction. It paid special attention to the power resources which play a vital role in supplying industry with the necessary power. The Congress further resolved to encourage the development of small-scale industries and handicrafts cooperatives as vital sources to meet the growing demand in consumer goods. Construction, as the basis for the development of industry, and social services such as housing and others are given no less importance in the resolutions of the Congress.

Foreign trade, as a source of foreign currency earnings which would speed up the import of capital goods for industrial development, was one of the central concerns of the Congress resolution. It was resolved that quantitative and qualitative improvement of export goods is the sole guarantee to counter or offset the continuous fall in the price of agricultural raw materials in the world market. Diversification of export crops was regarded as a means to alleviate the one-sided dependence on few export commodities. Hence the Congress resolved that "a heightened nation-wide endeavour be carried out to increase manifold the production of our export goods and that we strive for

better results in this regard" as the only level to offset the difference between the capital goods we import with high price and the agricultural raw materials we export at low price.

The economical and rational utilization of the scarce financial resources of our industry, the improvement of domestic trade and the provision of better services were among the issues the Second Congress of COPWE dealt with in its resolutions.

Within the context of increased international tensions which imperialism daily intensifies through its policy of arms race, provocations and gunboat policy, destabilizing governments of peaceloving countries and progressive regimes, the defense of the Revolution and the Motherland is considered by the Congress to be the duty and right of every citizen. Accordingly, the Congress resolved to always increase the combat readiness, skill in military science and the socialist patriotism of our Revolutionary Armed Forces. Deepening the international perception and the class consciousness of the Revolutionary Armed Forces is considered to be the urgent concern of those entrusted with the task of carrying out organizational and political activity among its ranks. In its resolution on the need to make the National Military Service (NMS) and the Territorial Militia operational, the Second COPWE Congress made it clear in its resolutions that the task of safeguarding the Revolution and the territorial integrity of the Motherland is the central concern of the people and called upon the young generation in particular to display its readiness for this lofty task.

The Second Congress of COPWE thus represents an important milestone in the struggle of the Ethiopian working people for socio-economic development. The Congress has brought about clarity of vision as to the tasks of the time and has served as a compass indicating the correct direction towards the formation of the WPE and represents decisive turning point and a qualitative leap in the Ethiopian Revolution.

CSO: 3400/2072

COPWE EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN MASS ORGANIZATIONS DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Alemu Hailu: "COPWE's Activities During 2nd Phase"]

[Text] The experiences of the development of socialism demonstrate that the strength of the working people lies in their organisational unity. The bourgeoisie has been using various means to disunite the working people, to undermine the unity of revolutionary parties and to weaken them by planting its agents in their midst under the disguise of "Right-wing" and "Left-wing" groups in order to use them for spreading its ideology and policy.

The organisational unity of the working people is represented and guaranteed by a Marxist-Leninist party. The present-day experience of the newly independent countries also confirms the need for a vanguard revolutionary party--a party of the working people--a party that can carry out progressive socio-economic transformations, to develop the national democratic revolution. Such a party, conducting its activities on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, plays the leading role in the implementation of the tasks of a national democratic revolution.

Thus, the Second COPWE Congress stressed that the launching of a vanguard party of the working people, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is a necessary prerequisite for the further advance of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution.

The major aim of such a vanguard party is the consolidation of national independence, the broadening and strengthening of people's democratic rule, the consolidation and development of the national economy in order to create the political, ideological and material precondition for transition to socialism, and the building of a strong defence capability.

The effort to create a vanguard party in Ethiopia has been one of the most decisive elements for the further consolidation and deepening of the revolutionary process. When one assesses the stage attained as a result of the bitter struggle waged during the last ten years one realises that the country has entered the final stage of creating a vanguard Marxist-Leninist Party which is to become the leading and guiding force in building socialism.

It is to be recalled that Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam in a nationwide radio and television address announcement the formation of COPWE on December 17, 1979 said: "The time will not be far when we will also score victory in the founding of the party of the working people as we go on strengthening and consolidating the popular gains attained through political, military, economic and cultural development."

The formation of COPWE which proclaimed the teaching of Marxism-Leninism as its ideological guidance has attested to the new state of development embarked upon by Socialist Ethiopia.

True, the experiences of socialist countries demonstrate that the task of advancing the working people can only be achieved when the broad masses are led by a political vanguard party which, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, is capable of giving leadership in the political, economic and cultural spheres based on the laws of social development.

Ever since its creation, COPWE is step by step fulfilling its lofty objectives. It is carrying out the task of propagating Marxism-Leninism and organising the Workers Party of Ethiopia in order to ensure the supremacy of working people in the political, economic, ideological, social and cultural spheres.

COPWE has been actively engaged in laying its organisational structure from national to basic unit level by organising and strengthening mass and professional organisations. The organisation of the broad masses at all levels has created favourable conditions for providing central leadership.

The creation of primary organisations based on territorial and production principle serves as a starting ground for founding a vanguard party closely linked with the masses and playing a decisive role in political life. Primary organisations are of major importance in the organisational structure of the party.

According to the Central Report presented by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam at the Seventh Regular Session of COPWE CC there were 33 provincial, 70 district and 240 basic (primary) COPWE organisations at that time.

Emphasizing the importance of primary party organisations Lenin said that they should be "a base for agitation, propaganda and practical organising work among the masses".

A characteristic feature of the activity of COPWE has been the leading role played by it as the sole political organisation in building the economy and changing the social make-up of the country. As Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam emphasized at the 7th COPWE CC Session the formation of the party cannot be viewed in isolation from the struggle to develop the country's economy and to build its defence capabilities. It is therefore the duty of every revolutionary to strengthen and consolidate the primary organisations and party committees toward the creation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and to mobilise the energy of the working people for drastic economic, social and cultural transformation as an important factor to establish socialism.

[Portion omitted] tries with world socialism, the communist and working class movement. This factor facilitates the further development of the national democratic revolution.

Proletarian internationalism has been a source of strength for COPWE. In its activity COPWE established relations of cooperation with communist and workers parties, national liberation movements and democratic organisations of the world in the anti-imperialist struggle.

COPWE believes it is vitally important and necessary to deepen all round co-operation with socialist countries and to promote in the international arena unity of action of all the progressive and peace-loving forces, so as to make effective the front of the anti-imperialist forces capable of paralyzing any hostile actions of imperialist powers.

With regard to its organisational activity, the first COPWE Congress in June 1980 in which over 1000 representatives of workers, peasants, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the revolutionary intelligentsia as well as representatives of various nationalities who participated formed the Central Committee, the Executive Committee, the regional committee and other structures of COPWE and the political line of the Ethiopian revolution was laid out.

The activities so far undertaken by COPWE after its first and second congresses with regard to strengthening itself in the efforts to give correct leadership have been very commendable. In this connection, the Departments of Ideology, Organization, Discipline and Control, Foreign Relations, Nationalities, Justice, Security and Administration, Defence Affairs, Finance and Treasury Administration, Economic and Social Affairs as well as the Political Department of the Revolutionary Armed Forces were set up.

The strengthening and restructuring of mass organizations and the establishment of new ones are most important tasks undertaken by COPWE in forging closer ties with the broad masses of people. This factor enabled to exercise party work while at the same time advancing the creation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

COPWE has mobilized the collective efforts of the broad masses for the realization of its lofty objectives. In line with the resolutions of the first session of the Central Committee, COPWE facilitated the organization of young men and women at national level. In this regard, organized under 16 regional associations and over 11,000 basic organizations the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) has over 3 million members. The Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA) on its part has been organized on 16 regional associations consisting of about 20,000 basic organizations with over 500 district and 100 provincial associations.

As a result of the experience it acquires in the process of the organization of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, as well as from the international working class and communist parties, COPWE has been actively engaged in the realization of its major tasks. In this regard, from the First to the Second Congress it conducted five regular and one extra-ordinary Central Committee meetings.

During the first two regular sessions the Central Committee made a detailed analysis of the realization of the Programme of the National Democratic Revolution and the conditions which lead to the gradual transition to socialism. Resolutions on major national and international issues were passed and the necessary strategy for the implementation of the ideological, organizational, political, economic, social and defence tasks were adopted. Another important aspect of the sessions was the strengthening and restructuring of mass organizations. And the PMAC issued a proclamation to this effect. Later when all necessary preparations had been completed elections were conducted under the political guidance of COPWE. Hence, during the third-round election of office bearers of the Urban Dwellers Associations (UDAs) more than three million dwellers were organized throughout the country. In a similar way unreserved efforts were made to strengthen the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU). As a result of this, AETU has been organized on 1,475 basic and 1,075 zonal organizations with a total membership of about three million.

In line with the resolution of the Central Committee's second regular session, COPWE stepped up its activities by strengthening peasants associations. As a result of this, over 20,000 peasants associations.

Today the foundations for the socialist path of development are being gradually laid. The working people of the country who are the pillars of the Revolution have been organized on the basis of their profession and dwelling area as well as on age and sex.

The third regular session of the Central Committee focussed on the class nature of COPWE members and the task of recruiting new ones. The 4th CC session made suggestions for stepping up COPWE's activities with regard to increasing the number of members. Here great attention was devoted to the class background of members. In this connection, until Oct. 1982: 21.7% of the members were workers, 3.7% peasants and the rest 75% were composed of the intelligentsia, government employees and members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Primary (basic) organizations are also the base of COPWE since they admit new members into its ranks and therefore are directly responsible for its qualitative and quantitative formation. At this juncture it is appropriate to stress that the development of close relations with the working people is vital for founding a strong Workers Party. The fuller and more consistently members act as a vanguard the stronger and more fruitful will be the party's link with the people.

This demands the need to pay utmost attention to the class nature of the party, to the careful selection of its members. Party members should have high moral and political qualities, should be staunch revolutionary fighters, should stand out for a high level of awareness, ideological firmness and a high revolutionary spirit.

The process of revolutionary transformation is historically pre-determined. The speed of this process is determined by the consciousness of the working people and their readiness for resolute actions. In turn, the actions are determined by how well the working people understand the laws of development

discovered by Marx and Lenin. Hence, the very logic of struggle against anti-popular forces leads true patriots to a thorough study and creative application of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

In this regard, Marxism-Leninism is being taught in study circles, government and mass organisations. A number of mass and professional organisations were set up and those already organised were re-structured under the political leadership of COPWE.

The transition of vanguard forces of the working people to the position of the working class is inseparably linked with the recognition and embodiment in life of the principle of proletarian solidarity. The ideas of internationalism proceed from the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist solidarity of the peoples of newly independent coun- [portion omitted]

Hence the duties of party members should focus on profound and consistent study of Marxism-Leninism and its creative application to concrete specific conditions of the country and also to the strict observance of the party's Marxist-Leninist political and ideological orientation.

The 5th COPWE CC regular session reviewed the activities undertaken since the First Congress. The establishment of the COPWE CC Departments of Justice, Security, Administration and Defence Affairs as well as other COPWE zonal structures were made known. The session also revealed the establishment of 46 COPWE offices and the setting up of 162 basic organizations within the Revolutionary Armed Forces. In this regard, from the first COPWE congress to the 5th regular session 450 basic organizations were known to have been established.

The organization of the working people at all levels has created favourable conditions for disseminating the ideology of Marxism-Leninism in a very centralized manner.

Of course, not everything is plain sailing. Today, the people of Socialist Ethiopia are confronted with the resistance of international imperialism. Military interventions, ideological subversion, economic and political pressures directed against us by world imperialism, in particular US imperialism headed by the Reagan Administration, remind the truism that no revolution is worth anything unless it can defend itself. In this Central Report submitted to the 7th regular Session of COPWE CC, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam stressed that the efforts for building a strong defence potential should not be slackened so as to ensure and for all that imperialist-financed mercenaries bleeding the Ethiopian Revolution are totally annihilated and that those forces making frantic attempts for its downfall are effectively dealt with. In this regard, he said, implementing the programme of the National Military Service in particular is a priority task.

The frantic attempt of our enemies to impede our efforts to form the Workers Party of Ethiopia makes it necessary to intensify the ideological work more than ever before in order to conduct our struggle with more dedication in a more organized manner for more victories ahead.

At this point, and in line with the decision of COPWE to disseminate Marxism-Leninism, Serto Ader, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE was launched, Intensive efforts are being made through the instrumentality of Meskerem the theoretical paper, as well as through discussion forums to spread Marxism-Leninism. Several Marxist literatures have been translated into the Amharic language and several others have been brought from abroad. Emphasizing the significance of ideological education, Comrade Chariman Mengistu Haile-Mariam said that steps will be taken to strengthen discussion forums and to establish junior political training schools in various parts of the country as well as form a social science institute to train high echelon cadres and theoreticians.

The Yekatit '66 Political School has been making immense contribution to the efforts of COPWE to disseminate Marxism-Leninism by way of training cadres. Since the first COPWE Congress, it has, for instance, trained over 3,000 cadres. Other than this, as a result of inter-party co-operation protocols concluded with the communist and working class parties of socialist countries as large number of comrades have got ideological education abroad; a lot more are being trained abroad.

Generally speaking COPWE attached paramount importance to developing the links and cooperation with working class and communist parties of socialist and capitalist countries.

With the creation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia these relations of cooperation will no doubt be developed, improved and expanded. Experience has shown that the better the development and strengthening of inter-party ties, the broader, greater and more varied will be the development and expansion of inter-state relations and cooperation.

The Executive Committee of COPWE has been accomplished several activities. It has, for instance, been ensuring the implementation of resolutions and guidelines of the CC as well as the daily activities of COPWE.

The Second COPWE Congress was an important milestone in the efforts to form the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The vigorous activities so far undertaken by COPWE have indeed served as a solid basis for hastening the formation of the party. Since last May, congresses of COPWE primary, district, zonal and regional organizations have taken place. In these meetings Ethiopian revolutionaries profoundly analysed the results of their work in the formation of the party, in the management of economic and cultural affairs, labour discipline, in increasing the responsibility of the working people as well as better organizing inner party activities and in the ideological and political education of the broad masses. This leads to the eventual accomplishment of the major task of COPWE--founding the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES' ROLE IN COPWE OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Kifle Djote: "Not Only a Fighting Force"]

[Text] The history of all successful socialist revolutions in the world undisputably testifies to the decisive role of strong revolutionary armed forces. In other word, no socialist revolution can emerge victorious over its internal and external enemies without the active involvement of the armed forces.

The history of the ten-year old Ethiopian Revolution is no exception. Numerous enemies from within and without rose to destroy the Revolution. But the oppressed masses of Ethiopia stood in unison under the great slogan, "Revolutionary Motherland or Death", and within a short time a powerful revolutionary armed force emerged. This force is today the bulwark of the revolution.

The revolutionary armed forces of Socialist Ethiopia are not only fighters, but also are producers and revolutionary organizers of the people. They have played and are playing a most exemplary role in the efforts being made to alleviate the plight of the working people. They have been in the forefront, not only in the heroic military campaigns in defence of the Revolutionary Motherland, but also in the no less heroic production and literacy campaigns.

The contributions of the revolutionary armed forces as a fighting force occupy a glorious chapter in the history of the Ethiopian Revolution. They have made immense sacrifices while fighting against reactionaries, secessionists and expansionists as well as other supporters of imperialism. Through immense sacrifices, they have defended the Revolution and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

The victories of the revolutionary armed forces in the battle fields were not only the outcome of their heroism and dedication but also of the confidence they command among the broad masses. Due to the fact that the broad masses and the Revolutionary Armed Forces share common goals and aspirations, the masses have always stood solidly by their side in strengthening their rearguard. The link between the masses and the Revolutionary Armed Forces has been underscored by the Second Regular Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of COPWE, which noted that it is the duty of every progressive Ethiopian to nurture the healthy relations between them.

The Revolutionary armed forces have also played a significant role in the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction. They have devoted their energies selflessly by undertaking numerous programs to rehabilitate persons affected by natural and man-made calamities. Their participation in the construction of public works such as bridges, roads, irrigation schemes and social service institutions like schools, clinics, agricultural centres, reservoirs, etc. has been very impressive.

Agitational Campaigns

While undertaking such revolutionary duties, the armed forces spared no efforts to spread political education among war-affected compatriots and the peasantry as a whole. Artistic teams belonging to the revolutionary armed forces took part in agitational campaigns and encouraged popular art to flourish in different parts of the country. The sum total of all these is that the National Revolutionary Development Campaign was greatly strengthened by the activities and participation of the revolutionary armed forces.

Regardless of their contributions both financially and materially, as well as in other forms such as manual and intellectual labour since the historic call of the Motherland, the armed forces have raised enormous money in support of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign. This is an indication of the extent of their determination to translate into deeds the economic and cultural development targets.

In view of the importance of the National Literacy Campaign, members of the armed forces volunteered to spread education by waging a war against illiteracy. They organized programmes so that all members would be able to read and write. They have also set up libraries in military camps so as to ensure a wider circulation of books dealing with Marxism-Leninism. Educational materials were prepared and produced by members of the armed forces and were then distributed widely to encourage the masses to develop the habit of reading. Accordingly, their participation in the literacy campaign has been as equally impressive as in the National Economic development Campaign--both backbones of socialist construction.

The revolutionary armed forces have also registered significant achievements in other cultural spheres, such as in arts and sports. Artistic teams drawn from the various units of the revolutionary armed forces have conducted agitation in a number of frontline areas and have helped to agitate servicemen to be fully conscious of the magnitude of their responsibilities, particularly in the realization of the goals of the economic campaign.

The opportunities provided by the revolutionary armed forces in the artistic field have helped many individuals to show their talent in music, art, drama and literature. Parallel with this, military museums have been opened by the revolutionary armed forces in different sections where the members of the armed forces would properly study their background and history.

As the country today finds itself on the threshold of party formation and the construction of a reliable economy, the attainment of these objectives is

dependent on the creation of a strong defence force. One of the vital tools of a strong defence force is proficiency in sports. In view of this, the various units of the armed forces have enhanced their participation in sports to further raise the moral strength of the members as well as imbue them with a high sense of revolutionary discipline. The support which the revolutionary armed forces give for sports to flourish among the broad masses as a whole has created the necessary consciousness in them to give sports the attention it deserves.

Through these varied activities, the armed forces have scored outstanding victories for the realization of the objectives of socialism. The Commission for Organizing the Workers Party of Ethiopia is the outcome of the concerted struggle and sacrifices paid by the revolutionary armed forces and the broad working masses of Ethiopia.

The revolutionary oath made by the armed forces, dedicating themselves to the ultimate success of COPWE during the Commission's historic First Congress, is further testimony not only to the deep satisfaction derived by the revolutionary armed forces with the creation of COPWE but also to its commitment to the objectives of the Commission.

COPWE's objectives are to realize party leadership, which is the wish of the revolutionary people of the country.

The revolutionary armed forces bear a special responsibility in this respect, which is to ensure that no obstacles should hinder COPWE from realizing its historic mission. The success of COPWE in forming the vanguard party is crucial in the struggle to build the new Ethiopia. Indeed, the role of the revolutionary armed forces remains central and decisive.

CSO: 3400/2072

DRAFTING OF PARTY PROGRAM, STATUTES REVIEWED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mulugeta Gudeta]

[Text] The 1903 Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RESLDP) later on named the Bolshevik Party has an historic and lasting significance in many ways. It was a congress where the principles of Leninism scored decisive victories over opportunism and revisionism. The 1903 Congress marked the birth of a revolutionary party of a new type based on the principles of Marxism. In the eighty years since the founding of the first victorious party in history, oppressed peoples outside the Soviet Union have gained immense experiences on issues of party organization, revolutionary tactics and strategy and the nature of party programme and rules.

The Ethiopian Revolution as an integral part of the international revolutionary movement has, since its spontaneous eruption in February 1974, adopted the Leninist truth that "Without a revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement..." Prior to the 1974 popular upsurge, Marxism-Leninism as a revolutionary weapon of struggle was practically unknown in our country. From its confinement to small groups, particularly in student circles mainly in the University, it has nowadays become the leading theory guiding the process of socialist construction. The natural leading of the masses towards socialist ideology and socialism in general has found in Marxism-Leninism a clear perception of the means and ways of building a more human, just and prosperous society.

Nevertheless, the spontaneous upsurge in February 1974 did not enjoy the minimum leadership of an organized group, let alone rely on a clear-cut party programme of any kind. Apart from leaflets calling on the masses to press forward, there was virtually no sign of an organized and programmed activity. The absence of an organization capable of providing leadership to the mass movement was recognized to be the Achilles heels of the Ethiopian Revolution. It was only in 1976 that the first programme appeared in the form of the programme of the National Democratic Revolution for the first time. The NDR Programme clearly outlined the aims of the Revolution, the motive forces and the tasks to be performed in the transition from semi-feudal, semi-capitalist conditions to socialism and communism. The Revolution thus could get its leading compass, thanks to the NDR programme.

The issuance of the NDR Programme did not go without meeting the opposition of reactionary forces at home. While self-styled "revolutionaries" did not raise a finger to organize the people under the reign of feudal autocracy, as soon as the Programme was issued, they started to actively sabotage the initiative taken by the Revolutionary Government. Those who sheltered themselves under the self-styled and self-proclaimed "Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party" waged a last-ditch onslaught to replace the NDR programme with a "programme" of their own which amounted in essence to a mere instrument for the usurpation of the leadership of the Revolution and counter-revolutionary restoration.

Undaunted by these desperate attempts, genuine progressives continued with their struggle to form a revolutionary centre capable of carrying out the struggle to the end. In 1977 they organized what was then known as the Unity of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Organizations (Emaledh) and drew a programme of action. The transitional programme which was adopted by Emaledh, far from having the character of a party programme, could not even serve as a guide to immediate practical action. With the phasing out of Emaledh the programme was altogether discarded.

With the establishment of COPWE in 1980, a new stage was reached in the effort to launch the Revolution on a qualitatively new programme of action. COPWE as a transitional political organisation represented a concrete step for the emergence of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) which will eventually provide the Revolution with the first party programme. Since its establishment, COPWE has channelled its activities towards the primary aim of forming a Marxist-Leninist Party.

The formation of a party is necessarily bound up with the formulation of a minimum and maximum programme. Stressing the need to replace the NDR Programme with a new party programme, Comrade Chairman Mengistu indicated the basic reason for such a change by saying, "As it is well known, the programme of any Marxist-Leninist Party is an expression of its plan of action to achieve the objectives of the organization, and as such it must be, above all, a timely document reflecting the objective reality prevailing then and it cannot continue under changed objective realities, the need for a new programme for the party becomes obligatory. It will be also essential to replace the rules and regulations of COPWE, which is organizing the Party, by a new one."

As a party programme is the guideline for the whole organizational, political and ideological activities within a given historical period, it must reflect the unity of thought and action of the whole membership. For this purpose discussions carried out by members as to the content of the programme and rules of the party are of vital importance. The draft programme is submitted to members for opinions and amendments and thus reflects the democratic nature of the process of preparing a party programme and rules.

In its resolutions, the Second Congress of COPWE endorsed Comrade Chairman Mengistu's recommendations as to the need to replace the NDR Programme with a new party programme. The resolution said: "A new party programme be

worked out in view of the fact that the Programme of the National Democratic Revolution of Ethiopia" which was based on the objective conditions that prevailed in the initial period of the Revolution, cannot be timely and fully practicable in conformity with the objective of the Party." Stressing the fact that the organizational rules of COPWE cannot serve as substitutes for a party programme and rules, the Second Congress directed the CC of COPWE to "work out party rules in view of the fact that the organizational rules of COPWE, having been based on COPWE's mission and the then prevailing objective conditions, will not be compatible with the demands of party work." Accordingly, the CC of COPWE was instructed by the Second COPWE Congress to prepare the programme and rules. At the seventh regular meeting of the CC of COPWE, Comrade Chairman Mengistu summarized the tasks fulfilled since the Second Congress by informing the participants that the draft was ready for discussion and will soon be distributed among CC members. During the same occasion, the revolutionary leader made it clear that the programme of the party will be based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and will take into consideration the specific objective reality prevailing in the country. The party programme will comprise two parts, the minimum and maximum programme, reflecting the two stages of the Revolution. The consummation of the democratic stage of the revolution and the transition to socialism is the first stage or the minimum programme, while the building of a full-fledged communist society is the long term or the maximum programme of the Revolution.

It is obvious that Leninist principles which have universal validity will be the basis of the programme and rules of the party. The party organ, as the ideological instrument of the party will be the leading organ. The Congress, the Central Committee and the Politbureau of the party, as the highest bodies and the leading centres, democratic centralism as the basic principle of organizational life and, last but not the least, the democratic right of members to elect and be elected to leading posts of party organizations at all levels: these and other rules which have universal relevance will be naturally followed and made to reflect and serve the correct conditions of our country. The level of revolutionary experience, the nature of membership composition, ideological and political maturity and other considerations are eventually taken into account. The principle of achieving organizational unity on the basis of criticism and self-criticism, dynamic organizational life and iron discipline will also characterize the party programme and rules.

The founding of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, with its Leninist principles of organization, programme and rules, will represent a qualitative leap in Ethiopian history and a higher stage in organized struggle. This event of tremendous significance will open a new chapter in Ethiopian history, the history of the struggle for socialism under the leading role of a Marxist-Leninist Party in which all genuine revolutionaries will find a place in the coming battles for building socialism in our country.

CSO: 3400/2072

SPREAD OF MARXIST-LENINISM KEY TO REVOLUTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mulugeta Gudeta: "Ideological Dissemination"]

[Text]

Soon after the spontaneous eruption of the Ethiopian Revolution ten years ago, scientific socialism was declared the guiding ideology of the Revolution. Subsequently, every effort was made to facilitate the large-scale dissemination of the principles of Marxism-Leninism among the working people of Ethiopia. The massive circulation of Marxist-Leninist works which were imported from the socialist countries greatly assisted this process. The establishment of the Provisional Office for Mass Organization Affairs (POMOA) and the opening of the Yekatit '66 Political School represented a qualitative leap in the struggle for the propagation of the theory of scientific socialism among the Ethiopian working masses. The training of cadres in Marxist-Leninist theory enabled the conduct of class struggle from a clearer ideological perspective. This particularly assisted the dissemination

of the rudiments of scientific outlook among workers and the Ethiopian peasantry in the countryside. The issuance of the Programme of the National Democratic Revolution was yet another advance on raising the level of the consciousness of the people.

The task of replacing the centuries-old feudal obscurantism and all sorts of superstitious beliefs with a scientific world outlook is naturally a slow process which requires patience, consistency and determination. The Ethiopian Revolution has made its own motto what Lenin said: "Without a revolutionary theory, there is no revolutionary movement." In accordance with this Leninist truth, Ethiopian revolutionaries have conducted consistent ideological work among workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals. The struggle for ideological dissemination in the Ethiopian revolution has not been an easy and smooth process. As soon as

Marxism-Leninism was declared as the guiding ideology of the Revolution, various self-styled pseudo "theoreticians" made their appearance distorting the meaning of some tenets of Marxism-Leninism and quoting others out of context. Opportunists of various shades took advantage of the low level of consciousness of the people to spread left and right opportunist views and thus promote their counter revolutionary aims. A life and death ideological struggle was fought by genuine revolutionaries against opportunist and revisionist currents which were subsequently defeated. Ideological struggle as a form and manifestation of class struggle was bitterly waged in the early years of the Revolution. This ideological struggle was fought on various fronts: against feudal and backward views, against left and right opportunism and against bourgeois ideology which is daily promoted by imperialism and its domestic agents and the remnants of overthrown classes. The struggle against bourgeois ideology in particular is a long process in view of the ceaseless efforts being made on the part of imperialism to spread its decadent and moribund ideological system in the developing countries which have chosen the socialist path of development.

Since the establishment of COPWE, and especially, the beginning of the second phase

which heralded its open activities, the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism has been conducted in a more organized and consistent manner. The Second Congress of COPWE was particularly significant for the task of ideological dissemination and represented a watershed in the process of founding the Workers Party of Ethiopia. Stressing the need to integrate theory with practical work in the struggle, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam in his Central Report to the Second Congress of COPWE said: "Ideological work is the task of disseminating theory. Ideological work is the task of propaganda and agitation... Unless scientific theories prove their worthiness in analysing objective situations in the task of propaganda, they are of no value... Therefore the translation of theory into practice is essential for the success of the ideological task." On the basis of this analysis, COPWE has made all efforts to promote ideological dissemination using various means and methods.

Since the establishment of COPWE, the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideology has been carried out in a centralized manner. This has enabled to raise the qualitative level of ideological work. Besides importing relevant works from abroad, the state publishing agency, Kuraz, has assisted in the translation and circulation of various works.

The centralization of the task of ideological dissemination has thus greatly helped the struggle against all manifestations of revisionism and opportunism.

The organ of COPWE Central Committee, **Serto Ader**, initially published once in fifteen days has been converted into a weekly which plays a central role in raising the level of consciousness of the working people in general and that of COPWE members in particular. The theoretical organ, **Meskerem**, has contributed to the intensification of the task of ideological dissemination ever since it started publishing analytical articles on the Revolution and on international political developments. Such useful publications as the **World Marxist Review** are vital for circulating progressive ideas among the ranks of the working people.

Thousands of discussion forums organized at virtually all places of work are serving as platforms of democratic participation in discussion and ideologically preparing party members. The state media and the publications of mass organizations have contributed their share in raising the level of consciousness.

The young generation has the special responsibility to defend the gains of the Revolution and protect our Motherland from external aggression and internal subversion. The task of arming the youth with socialist ideology, proletarian inter-

nationalism and socialist patriotism is a task which has been undertaken as a matter of urgency. Efforts are being made to introduce Marxist-Leninist political education in the schools and create new educational institutions for the training of high-level theoreticians and cadres.

Various books are being published to facilitate the political education of the youth in particular and all the working people in general. In his Central Report to COPWE's Second Congress, Comrade Chairman Mengistu highlighted the extent of the efforts made in the production and circulation of books by saying, "Ten books, with useful lessons on the revolutionary experiences of various countries and on the whole believed to contribute a great deal towards raising the level of consciousness of the working people have been translated into Amharic and published and distributed in more than 160,000 copies. Numerous useful books have also been imported and distributed."

With the victorious advance of the popular revolution, internal and external reactionary forces make frantic attempts to distort the meaning and impact of the revolutionary achievements by resorting to desperate activities on the ideological front.

The emergence of the vanguard party in particular will be the grave-digger for these

reactionary forces who, by all means available, try to discredit the virtues of socialism and spread vicious rumours against the international policy followed by the Revolutionary Government. The struggle between those who dream about capitalist restoration and those who are determined to follow the socialist-oriented course will inevitably be long. "Since the task of countering this counter-revolutionary propaganda so that socialism may emerge triumphant is not easy, special consideration must be given to effectively disseminating socialist ideology on the basis of the objective situation and ascertaining that all the means we are employing in this regard are effectively coordinated for quicker and better results," said Comrade Chairman Mengistu in his Central Report. The founding of the party will enhance by leaps and bounds the task of ideological dissemination which is a firm guarantee for the triumph of socialism in our country.

CSO: 3400/2072

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UNDERWAY IN BAFATA, GABU

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] "We see that the work in the campaign is progressing very well, which clearly demonstrates that the Party is well organized in these areas." These were the words used by Comrade Ibrahima Dieme, director of the Food Security Planning Office [GPSA], to describe the status of the agricultural campaign in the regions of Bafata and Gabu, which were visited last month by a delegation from that government department.

In fact, the several-hour stay in that eastern zone of the country enabled the delegation, which also included Comrade Augusto Moreira, deputy director of GPSA, to evaluate on the spot activities in preparation for the agricultural campaign, so that our farmers may obtain positive results, and even more...

We say "and even more" because according to this economist, in order to achieve self-sufficiency, the government needs to be relieved of another responsibility. However, "many people think that food security should rely on outside aid, whereas the primary objective is self-sufficiency in food on the basis of everyone's efforts to increase production."

The GPSA's activities, therefore, are basically focused on supplying the farmers with essential commodities, and other factors of production, which must be distributed at the appropriate time, according to data and forecasts on rainfall. Farm work "was previously done on the basis of studies made using statistics collected in the regions." This method, however, did not prove viable "because it led the government to adopt an incorrect policy."

To conduct this new approach, the best thing is "to get out of offices this year" so that we can work with the farmers and "observe the situation in the fields and learn what they want, say, do and think." In the opinion of our interviewee, this will make it possible to study scientifically the most appropriate methods and to draw up proposals to cover the country's food deficit.

Eastern Zone--Everything Fine Except...

In this campaign to sensitize the farmers and collect statistical data to better prepare for the cultivation of crops, the role of commerce and transportation is critical. Despite the progress noted in preparing for the crop season in comparison with last year, there are a series of factors which could seriously jeopardize much of the work of the farmers, in response to the guidelines issued by the party and the government.

These factors were observed by the delegation, and the secretary for administrative affairs for the Gabu Region explained them as follows:

"Supplies to the farmers are relatively meager, and when our markets are not provisioned, the farmers then take their products to the border areas, where they trade them for bicycles, farm equipment and other items they need and cannot find on the domestic market. And, we do not have the heart to stop them, because there is nothing in the stores."

According to Daniel Cardoso, contacts have already been made with officials in the Ministry of Commerce, SOCOMIN and the People's Stores, so that the farmers may receive their supplies when they need them, "but there has been no response as yet...." However, work is progressing at a good rate, since, according to this regional official, a committee was set up to teach the farmers how to take better advantage of the early rainfall and grow different kinds of crops, not just for their own subsistence, but also for export and to buy the goods they need to farm.

"We hope to have good results with this new working method," indicated Daniel Cardoso, who told our reporter that seeds have been distributed to the farmers since last May 15, which shows that there is a major joint effort on the part of leaders and officials of the region's agricultural sector to meet their promise for increased productivity and production.

People Questioning Barter System

In Bafata as well, the outlook is no better. Besides the shortage of seeds (100 tons are needed right now) and transportation to distribute the seeds to the most remote areas in the region, the farmers question the direct barter system whereby cashew nuts are exchanged for rice. According to Comrade Eurico Adramane Djalo, director of the Regional Agency for Rural Development, "the farmers feel they are at a disadvantage with the direct exchange of cashew nuts for rice, and they wonder whether they should not stop growing other crops and devote themselves only to producing cashew nuts, since products such as manioc and bananas and others are not accepted under this exchange system."

Referring to difficulties with seeds, Eurico Djalo reported that under the Program for the Integrated Rural Development of Zone II (which covers the regions of Bafata and Gabu), 1,400 tons were ordered in October 1983, but only 400 were authorized, "because the rest was appropriated by the Ministry of Commerce." The rice/cashew nut exchange system was regarded by him as something that could induce farmers to opt for growing only a single crop. "If

we want to avoid this, then we must provide the conditions, the infrastructure and all the means of production needed to diversify farming," he said. He told our reporter that this year the region was able to place on the local market at the right time the basic commodities needed, which should mean that the harvest will be profitable.

Another aspect in which the region has been successful is related to the fact that the farmers are no longer migrating to Senegal, "because the little infrastructure made available to them has helped a great deal in keeping them on their farms, although they are regarded as relatively immobile at this level." "We always try to work with the farmers, but in order for the work to be complete, each ministry must play its role," the MDR expert said in conclusion.

Isolation of Boe

The isolation of Boe, an historic sector being the cradle of the Guinean nation, was once again referred to by the regional officials, who are having problems implementing their work plans in this area. For Daniel Cardoso, the people of Boe should be provided with sufficient supplies of primary commodities as soon as possible, because with the intensification of the rain, the conditions of the roads is going to become even worse.

"1983 was supposed to be the year of solidarity with the sector of Boe, but up to now, a delegation has come here only once to discuss the 'so-called projects' valued at 1.5 million pesos, and nothing has as yet been done." Daniel Cardoso also reported that there are still "tons and tons" of mancarra that have not been moved because of lack of transportation.

Supplies before the Fast

The GPSA delegation also visited the sector of Contuboel to assess the situation in the rural area there.

According to Malam Sadjo, director of the DEPA, "the farmers must receive supplies so that when the rain comes they can begin working. They must have their seeds at precisely the right time, since when the time of the fast comes here, the Moslem farmers do not produce anything. We have already distributed seeds to the 35 designated farms.

Malam Sadjo presented the DEPA's future role in this sector. He explained that even small farm implements were lacking here, and that therefore "the GPSA should intensify its efforts to obtain animal-driven equipment, which greatly increases our yield."

Transport of goods to Bissau is limited because of a lack of vehicles, according to what Comrade Sadjo told us. This means that frequently tons of produce are spoiled.

On referring to the role of commerce, Sadjo said that "if commerce were better organized, all the problems would be solved, because there are people who have money but are unable to buy at our stores which means that our goods are leaving the country."

LUSALITE ENTERPRISE RESUMES PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Jun 84 p 15

[Article by Cunat Junior]

[Text] After being shut down for about 5 months because of a shortage of raw materials and fittings, "Lusalite of Mozambique" in Dondo, recently began operating two pieces of machinery producing asbestos cement sheets and pipes.

Because of delays in receiving asbestos, which beginning this year will be imported from Zimbabwe, 200 tons of this product were transferred from the Machava factory in Maputo to Dondo. The product now arriving in this area, according to what our reporter learned from Technical Services Engineer Sebastiao Francisco Boane, "is special quality material, with 100 tons of S4K and another 100 of S5K."

The first type will minimize operation of the machinery producing sheets until imports of asbestos from our friendly, sister country can be arranged. The second type will be used for manufacturing the tubes.

The tube machinery, which was shut down because the brush and brush casing supports for the principal motor were worn out, has already resumed operation, after receiving imported parts from Switzerland.

After solving problems and properly testing the equipment, all the machines are operational," Sebastiao Boane indicated. When we contacted management of the enterprise to find out whether production plans would be met, we were told that "it is still possible to meet the targets, provided there are no delays in receiving the asbestos from Zimbabwe. Should there be delays, we may not fulfill the plans, but we are not expecting this to happen," our source pointed out.

We further learned that this industrial plant is going through a critical time in shipping cement from the factory, also located in Dondo, to Lusalite's warehouses. Technical Engineer Sebastiao Boane explained the importance of shipping in the entire manufacturing process.

"We are wasting 30 tons of cement in two daily runs, and at present we do not have a single truck operating. As you can see, we had to lease one to

transport the cement," he said.

Lusalite Wins International Award

Meanwhile, Lusalite of Mozambique has just recently won the Fifth International Africa Award for the quality of its products and its services to the southern African region.

The award consisted of a solid copper trophy on a marble base and a diploma indicating "International Africa Award."

9805

CSO: 3442/424

CABO DELGADO HEAD VISITS PRISONS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] The head of Cabo Delgado Province, Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, recently visited the civil jail, the prison facilities of the provincial command of the People's Police of Mozambique and the evacuation center of the Provincial Operational Command in Pemba.

The visit by the minister of national defense to these places was made in pursuance of the political and organizational offense launched in the capital of Cabo Delgado. At the Pemba civil jail, Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande issued policies conducive to an ever better application of the principles of the Legality Offensive.

Thus, he recommended the need to speed up the trials of prisoners who have not yet been sentenced and the organization of the cells according to the crimes committed by the prisoners. This measure will insure that individuals involved in crimes such as the theft of material goods or adultery will not be in the same cells with those guilty of more serious crimes such as voluntary manslaughter, for example.

Alberto Chipande confirmed in the Pemba civil jail that there were citizens who had committed different crimes in the districts of the province who had been sent indiscriminately to the Pemba civil jail.

He ordered that, henceforth, criminals be tried and serve their sentences in the districts where they committed the crimes. According to Minister Chipande, that will insure that the Pemba civil jail "will not be full of prisoners from various districts of Cabo Delgado Province." Only the cases of crimes the judgment of which falls under the jurisdiction of the district people's courts will be submitted to the provincial justice organs.

In pursuance of this policy, the provincial head ordered all the inmates of the Pemba civil jail who committed crimes in other districts

to be sent immediately to those places. The measures embraced a little over 10 inmates who will shortly leave for the districts of Chiure and Namuno.

Reintegrate Unproductive Elements

He also ordered the integration into production in Cabo Delgado of seven women who were in the Pemba civil jail after having been arrested for having fled from Niassa Province where they had been integrated during the compulsory phase of "Operation Production."

In the visit to the jails of the provincial command of the People's Police of Mozambique, as in the civil jail, the head of Cabo Delgado Province sought to familiarize himself with the nature of the crimes committed by each prisoner.

A large number of people are in this jail as a result of an "antinarcotics" operation launched by the criminal investigation police. The network of those suspected of drug (surma) consumption involves state employees of both sexes and foreign cooperation personnel serving in the city of Pemba.

The minister of national defense recommended to the police authorities that they speed up investigations with a view to immediately releasing honest citizens who may have been innocently apprehended in the course of that operation and the immediate forwarding of the proven cases to the provincial people's court for judgment.

Review Some Cases

As for those apprehended in the context of "Operation Production" relaunched recently in Pemba, Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande said that those who were in the city only for visits to family members or to deal with other short-term matters will be guaranteed return to their districts of origins. "We want everybody to participate in the fight against hunger there in the districts where they came from," he said in that regard.

In the evacuation center of the Provincial Operational Command, the provincial leader recommended to former nonproductive persons who are in that place to concern themselves more about organizing their lives, whether opening up plantations to guarantee food or building houses.

As for former nonproductive persons assigned to work sectors in the city of Pemba, he said that that decision is going to be reviewed and these citizens will be integrated in regions that will provide the possibility of opening up plantations. He said also that a tighter control will be established over entry into the city of Pemba in an action that has in view putting an end to the attitude of some nonproductive persons who concern themselves very little with agricultural production, limiting themselves to stealing or buying products in Mize--about 25 kilometers from the city--and later selling them at profiteering prices.

8711

CSO: 3442/429

MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO, NIASA, '400,000-HECTARE PROJECT' GROWING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] The Integrated Agrarian Development Program called the "400,000-Hectare Project," underway in the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa, has cultivated 54,000 hectares of cotton this year, 31,000 hectares of which in the former and 23,000 hectares in the latter, NOTICIAS learned from a reliable source in the Ministry of Agriculture. This program embracing a combination of agrarian projects includes various activities of agricultural-livestock production already begun and others of investments still underway.

This program is being carried out in the two northern provinces, specifically in the districts of Montepuez, Namuno, Ancuabe, Chiure, Mecufi and rural-Pembe (Cabo Delgado); and in Cuamba, Mandimba and part of Lichinga (Niassa).

The activities carried out in it include the Cabo Delgado Cotton Company, the Chipembe State Company, the MECANAGRO State Company, assistance to 17 cooperatives also in Cabo Delgado, the Revitalization and Experimentation Center of Napupulo, which assists part of the aforementioned cooperatives and carries out training activities, being financed by the MONAP Program.

Included in this "400,000-Hectare Program" are the FO-7 Project (also financed by the MONAP Program), two sawmills of the Mozambique Lumber Company (MADEMO) in Montepuez and Nairoto, assistance to more than 40 private farmers in Cabo Delgado who produced more than 2,500 hectares this year, as well as the Center To Combat the Tse-Tse Fly, financed by the Food and Agriculture Organization/United Nations Development Program (FAO/UNDP) and the Cotton Company of Niassa.

Other Activities

In addition to the areas described, the "400,000-Hectare Project" also encompasses the Chipembe Dam, which is already supplying irrigation to the 185 hectares being exploited out of the 700 hectares being prepared; two hog-breeding units, each planned for 7,000 slaughters a year and already with 2,000 hogs each, in Cabo Delgado and Niassa; two dairy-cattle

units planned for 300 cows each, still under construction, in Cabo Delgado and Niassa; and two duck-breeding units planned for 50,000 slaughters a year, also under construction, in Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

At the same time, this Integrated Development Program is also carrying out areas reorganization ground-clearing. In this sector, 1,200 hectares have already been prepared in Cabo Delgado and 1,000 hectares in Niassa. Two thousand hectares for each province in four different locations are scheduled for this year by means of four ground-clearing brigades, each with 11 machines.

As social and support activities, it is engaged in its own building of an improved traditional type home for workers, boring and opening water wells, as well as revising and rebuilding machinery parks located in 17 different places and organizing a central parts warehouse in Montepuez.

Situation of the Project

It will be recalled that various activities of this Integrated Agrarian Development Program were recently visited in Cabo Delgado by the head of this province, Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande who, in the final analysis of what he was able to observe considered "the work that is being done positive" but did not fail to point out the problems he encountered.

Among other matters, the member of the Political Bureau and head of Cabo Delgado Province stressed the need to improve supplies to the farmers, particularly clothing, and the lack of parts and spares for the machinery.

He spoke also about the need to "differentiate between good and bad work and to increase training activities more and more," pointing out also that cultivation areas should not be increased without first consolidating the organization of what already exists."

8711

CSO: 3442/428

HIDROMOC FULFILLED 84 PERCENT OF 1983 PRODUCTION PLAN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] HIDROMOC fulfilled 84 percent of its production plan last year with the industrial and technical assistance areas being the ones that represented the largest volume in the framework of the company's general activity. This percentage, the highest achieved thus far, corresponds to a profit of 300,000 contos, which for the first time enabled that state hydraulic unit to contribute 10,000 contos to the state fund, director general Andre Mapanzene revealed.

That fact, which represents a success for the workers and has already been the object of a confraternity ceremony, is the product of the combined and coordinate efforts of all sectors, especially those of industrial production and technical assistance. According to the company's director general, they assured the fulfillment of national and international commitments last year.

According to Andre Mapanzene, those commitments consisted in the manufacture, supply, assembly and technical assistance for all types of water pumping equipment for irrigation and supplying rural populations. With regard to the first case, HIDROMOC fulfilled the delivery date for a vast array of hydraulic equipment intended to support the programs of the MONAP Project, reconciling this work with the national requests.

It should be recalled that HIDROMOC won an international bid at the end of 1981 committing itself to manufacture and deliver to MONAP within a period of 8 months a diversified array of hydraulic equipment which included irrigation systems, pumps, the manufacture of bases for motor-pump units, compiling work, among others.

Apart from this work, last year HIDROMOC carried out large undertakings intended to support agricultural development in the state, cooperative and family sectors. The private sector is not excluded.

Work in the Farm

Prominent among the many projects in the agricultural area carried out was the installation in Xilembene, Macarretane and Macia in Gaza Province of complex pumping stations to irrigate more than 400 hectares and to supply water.

The manufacture of metal silos for storing cement and the recovery of various irrigation systems in communal hamlets and agricultural production cooperatives were some of the important achievements which, according to a company source, made it possible to increase significantly the production of the state and cooperative sectors.

At the same time, feasibility studies were carried out on the installation of agricultural equipment for a 400-hectare area in Goba, on irrigation by spraying in Inhambane, and on irrigation projects in Salamanga, Sabie and other areas of the southern provinces. It is expected that some projects will be initiated this year.

Professional Training

Apart from the range of work related to the production (manufacture) of various types of equipment and the installation of motor-pump units, the company is also engaged in importing and distributing chemical products for pools and other areas. In addition to these, it imports and distributes a whole range of hydraulic material including motor-pumps, electric pumps and accessories.

The general director of HIDROMOC revealed that in order to guarantee the quantitative and qualitative rise of production, the company is devoting special attention to the training and specialization of its workers. Thus, every year training and specialization courses are sponsored for the workers in the mechanical, metal-working, administrative and other areas.

In addition to its own workers, the company trains workers from other companies in the water sector and serves as the internship site for students who graduate from middle-level and advanced courses connected with the hydraulic sector.

This year the company plans to open up two regional delegations in Nampula and Maputo, the latter being considered a "pilot" because a complex workshop for the repair of four different brands of Diesel motors is going to operate in it.

8711

CSO: 3442/428

EMODRAGA INITIATES DREDGING PROJECTS

Dredge Rehabilitation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] An important program of rehabilitation of dredges is being carried out by the Mozambican Dredging Company (EMODRAGA) for the purpose of cleaning the country's ports. Considerable work is being done on the dredge "Rovuma," an undertaking financed by the Dutch Government. The other vessels are also being repaired, while the dredging operations are insured by small vessels in the ports of Maputo and Beira.

For the rehabilitation of the dredge "Rovuma," EMODRAGA has the assistance of a technical team of Dutch specialists.

An EMODRAGA source revealed that the investment underway for the rehabilitation of the dredges assumes special importance considering that it will make the company quite operational in the next few years.

In the meantime, the dredge "Herz" which operates in the port of Quelimane is waiting to go into drydock to undergo repairs and possibly a complete overhaul.

The main source said that the entrance of this small vessel into the dock is scheduled for the next 2 weeks. It is estimated that the work will be concluded between August and September.

We were informed by EMODRAGA that after repairs the vessel will operate efficiently for at least the next 5 years.

Dredge 'Buzi' Inoperative for 5 Years

The dredge "Buzi," which has been inoperative for about 5 years is also included in the dredge rehabilitation program.

The work of recovery of that unit of extreme importance for EMODRAGA is entrusted to JOMEL, a Mozambican company engaged in the construction and repair of steam boilers.

Information obtained from EMODRAGA also reveals that JOMEL has already disassembled all the piping of the ship's boiler, a total of 2,500 pipes.

As soon as the vessel is in condition to operate, it will be assigned to the port of Maputo.

Along with the work underway, the "Buzi" will also undergo an overhaul of its principal machinery in order to guarantee the better operational condition of the vessel.

A source connected with JOMEL told our reporters that at the present time work has been interrupted due to the lack of refractory cement to line the walls of the boilers.

We were informed at EMODRAGA that the request for the purchase of the refractory cement has already been forwarded to the appropriate authorities and it is expected that the product will arrive in the country very shortly.

Beira Drydock Entrance Dredging

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] The silting problem with which the Beira Ship Repair Company (RENABO has been struggling may be solved soon with the cleaning of the drydock entrance thus permitting a good passage for ships and vessels. This work will be carried out by the Mozambican Dredging Company (EMODRAGA) in this city.

In this connection, according to a RENAB source contacted by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the lack of constant cleaning of the entrance to the dock makes it difficult to open the locks and as a consequence has already caused damage to the hydraulic system of that important equipment. The maintenance work scheduled for every 3 months, consists of the removal of the silt.

According to the same source, the cleaning of the entrance is not only going to permit the opening of the lock and the entrance of ships of greater draft but also lends impetus to the ship repair work carried out there.

Other information gathered by our reporters from the substitute delegate of EMODRAGA in Beira, Aurelio Mangué, indicates that the RENAB dock will be dredged as soon as the cleaning of the fishing pier of the CFM-Center [expansion unknown] is completed, a job that is already in a quite advanced place.

Priority is Maintenance of the Port

Still on the subject of the cleaning of the RENAB dock entrance, Aurelio Mangué told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that particular attention is being given to the maintenance of the port.

"It is our intention to cover all the areas of the port still in unreliable nautical condition because that is our priority. All together, the work we are carrying out will culminate in the creation of the essential requisites for navigation as well as the docking of ships and vessels," said the substitute delegate of EMODRAGA in the capital of Sofala.

As we reported recently, the cleaning of the Manarte pier is being carried out by the small dredge purchased by our country from the Dutch Kingdom. This work, which also involves technicians from that country, will also improve docking conditions for industrial and semi-industrial ships.

In the meantime, contrary to what we had announced about 2 weeks ago about pushing back the sand, the substitute delegate of EMODRAGA in Beira said that that work would be carried out with the prior authorization of the CFM-Center Company inasmuch as the priority was to maintain the access channel to the port of Beira.

8711

CSO: 3442/428

MOZAMBIQUE

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS ANALYZE CROP PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] A group of Soviet specialists headed by Vladimir Grinkevich and Juldach Khussanbayev who are working in the National Cotton Research Center in Nampula determined the amount of kernel corn to be harvested by hectare, which is 4 to 7 tons.

This center, which is conducting the study of the agro-technical cultivation of various crops that coincide with that of cotton, conducted corn production tests, reaching the conclusion that the production of this grain must receive the care necessary for its development.

At the same time, tests were conducted on the application of fertilizers to the soil, a project that was carried out by Soviet scientist Akhamed Khassanov, who determined that the appropriate use of fertilizers progressively influences the yield of corn production.

In the meantime, for the first time in 7 years, the National Cotton Research Center in Nampula introduced the cultivation of papayas in a planned and scientific manner.

The Soviets assigned there carried out work aimed at the opening of orchards for the large-scale production of fruit.

At the present time, the 1,000 papaya trees planted after a nursery was opened in the center are in what is considered to be a good state of development.

Beans were planted between the papaya trees to feed the workers and also to enrich the soil with atmospheric nitrogen.

It is known that this element influences the good growth of the papaya trees. They [beans] are hoed periodically by a mechanical system in an experimental effort.

It should be noted that other agricultural specialists of Mozambican nationality are also working in that center developing their skills with the experiences of the Soviets.

8711
CSO: 3442/429

MOZAMBIQUE

AGRICOM BUYS AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS IN SOFALA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] At least 5 tons of corn plus 100 kilos of "nhemba" beans represent the first results of the present Agricultural Marketing Campaign (AGRICOM) in Nhamatanda which officially began on 1 June in the province of Sofala, the newspaper DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned from an AGRICOM source.

The present Agricultural Marketing Campaign, which should encompass all of the districts of Sofala Province, has the participation of all those concerned, who will be able to take part in the process according to their possibilities in an initiative intended to encourage a greater and greater increase of the production of foodstuffs.

At this time, members of the aforementioned enterprise who recently participated in a training course that marked the preliminary phase of the agricultural marketing campaign should be on their way to various places in Sofala Province where they will resume the process of purchasing the farmers' surpluses.

In the meantime, some consumer products, among them sugar and cooking oil as well as articles of men's, women's and children's clothing, and blankets and radio receivers, all in considerable quantities, are being prepared to benefit the producers of foodstuffs at the Sofala Province level.

Meanwhile, in addition to the articles already enumerated, marketing includings some production implements such as axes, machetes and hoes, in this case intended to lend impetus to farm activities in the framework of the fight against hunger.

8711

CSO: 3442/429

AGRICOM MARKETS SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN MANICA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Jordao Domingos]

[Text] As part of the campaign to market the people's surplus farm products begun last May, about 120 tons of maize and a small amount of beans from the 1983-84 crop year have been sold by Agricom.

For the campaign, which has 50 permanent jobs, and an equal number of teams scattered through the various regions of the province, farm implements XIRICO brand audio equipment, miscellaneous clothing, plastic plates, enamel ware, foodstuffs such as sugar, dried fish, crackers, salt and others, in addition to soap, batteries, etc. are being used.

According to what our "DM" reporter learned, the marketing campaign for grains will run until next October, and the campaign for poultry, hand-made pottery, woven mats and fruits and vegetables will extend even longer.

According to reports, the people are very pleased about the exchanges, and this year is the best in terms of the products brought from the country for marketing.

However, the lack of transportation for marketing surplus products is currently one of the worst obstacles for Agricom, as it has only one IFA truck to do its work in all the marketing zones, and two tractors which only draw small capacity carts and thus cannot help very much.

"We need five more trucks to market our products, since we shouldn't leave them at the buying locations, where they could be stolen by armed bandits," according to Agricom's representative in Manica.

As regards storage, our source told us that the products are concentrated at the district headquarters, and are therefore safe and well preserved.

9805

CSO: 3442/424

SIX SHIPS TO BE REPAIRED IN BEIRA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Jun 84 p 15

[Article by Paulo Maduco]

[Text] Sofala's maritime and river transportation fleet, composed of 16 cargo and passenger vessels, half of which are damaged, will be gradually renovated, now that our government has recently imported from France eight 200-horsepower engines and other materials.

The process of renovating inoperative vessels began at the start of this year. Six vessels are expected to be operational within the next 2 months. The final work to put some of these ocean-going vessels back in operation is currently being completed.

According to information given to our reporter by the provincial director of transportation and communication in Sofala, Domingos Fernando, the work to overhaul these vessels, some of which have been operating ever since the 1930's, is the result of a major effort to restore them.

According to the same source, the restoration of these ships will not only strengthen the maritime and river transportation fleet, but also improve the marketing of fish and salt in Machanga District.

"Patria" to be Rebuilt

Meanwhile, along with the replacement of parts in the damaged vessels, another vessel named "Patria" is to be rebuilt. More specifically, it will receive a new hull and a new engine, in addition to other remodelling work included in the project.

According to further information provided "DM" by Xavier Madeu, head of the Maritime and river transport fleet in the City of Beira, work on rebuilding the "Patria" is progressing satisfactorily, and work on repairing the hull is expected to be completed by the end of July.

With a 30-ton and 120-passenger capacity, the ship will be operational this year, thus strengthening the maritime and river transport fleet in Sofala Province. It was pointed out that the material needed and regarded as essential for rebuilding this vessel was already on site.

Three out of the six vessels under repair are expected to be ready within a week, after which the "Marine" and the "Chiloane" will be renovated. Both jobs, according to our sources, should be completed before the end of next month.

BRIEFS

EX-BANDITS REINTEGRATED--A total of 30 armed bandits, some of whom turned themselves over to the Armed Forces of Mozambique in Vilankulo District, Inhambane, with their arms, were released and brought into our production centers. The release of these bandits took place at a people's assembly held on Monday in Vilankulo District, under the leadership of the provincial military commander of Inhambane, Major-General Domingos Fondo. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Jun 84 p 1] 9805

NETHERLANDS SEWER SYSTEM AID--The equipment to overhaul the sewage system in the city of Beira has already gradually begun to arrive. It is being financed by the Netherlands and shipped from the country's capital. The equipment includes pumps, crushers and various accessories, in addition to two vehicles, valued at about 900 guilders (approximately 8,200 contos). According to an informed source, the project to refurbish the city of Beira's sewerage system involves two totally separate areas: the area of operations and of reclamation, which are coordinated in activities to reorganize the sector. The operations area consists of maintaining the equipment, which, despite being old, is still in operating condition, while the reclamation program involves replacing inoperative machinery with new equipment. There are plans to install a pump in each station. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Jun 83 p 3] 9805

DIESEL ENGINES FROM BRAZIL--The rail stock of the Mozambique Central Railways enterprise [CRM-Centro] has just been improved with the recent arrival of four new diesel locomotives purchased by our country from Brazil for 42,000 contos each, in convertible currency. This important equipment was unloaded last Saturday at Beira Port, after the Brazilian cargo vessel "Frota Manila" came into harbor the preceding day. According to information given to our reporter by a reliable source in CRM-Centro, another large shipment of locomotives, also manufactured in and shipped from Brazil, is expected in the next 45 days. Each of the locomotives unloaded the day before yesterday can haul up to 1,500 tons. We also learned that they all arrived with the necessary spare parts so that they can run under normal conditions for a minimum of 2 years. Moreover, it was reported that after this railway equipment is received, Brazilian technicians will be coming to help train Mozambican personnel, particularly in maintenance. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Jun 84 p 1] 9805

WHEAT OFFER FROM BELGIUM--Belgium is expected to offer Mozambique seed-corn so that small farmers can plant it for the next harvest, according to information given to our reporter by the accredited ambassador of that country, Veranneman de Watervliet. This donation, estimated at about 2 million Belgian francs, is part of a 3-million franc grant, 1 million of which was already granted to the Mozambican authorities last May in the form of a container of medicine, powdered milk and children's clothing. The donation was made by a representative of the Belgian Red Cross. According to our source, this amount is part of a "Special Fund" sponsored by the Belgian Red Cross to be used to help victims of natural disasters in the southern part of the continent--in this case the drought and floods caused by the tropical depression "Domoina." An identical amount (3 million Belgian francs) was granted to Swaziland, also a victim of the same disasters. Belgium has been actively making donations for victims of the natural disasters which have recently struck our country, either directly or through the European Economic Community (EEC). Among other donations, last May 2,000 tons of wheat flour were unloaded at Nacala port, to help the victims of natural disasters in Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Jun 84 p 15] 9805

GABON DONATION--Gabonese President Omar Bongo announced in Libreville a donation of 300 million CFA francs, equivalent to about \$750,000, to aid the victims of natural disasters in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Gabonese donation was announced by Omar Bongo last week in Libreville, as he met with the minister of economic affairs, Jacinto Veloso. According to President Bongo, the money will be used for programs to aid victims of the drought and floods which struck our country. Jacinto Veloso, who is currently in Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, visited Gabon where he had talks with the authorities of that African country regarding bilateral cooperation. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Jun 84 p 1] 9805

CSO: 3442/424

NEW SWATF UNIT FORMS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

THE SWA Territory Force has introduced a crack unit to counter Swapo infiltration of Namibia's farmland.

A spokesman for the SWATF headquarters in Windhoek told Sapa yesterday the unit would be a permanent component of the territory's armed forces.

The unit consisted of about 40 members of the existing SWATF who had had specialist training in the tracking and elimination of Swapo insurgents infiltrating predominantly white farming areas in the central-north of the territory.

The Commander of military Sector 30, Colonel Louis Rheder, said at a passing-out parade at Otjiwarongo on Friday the unit should not be seen as a task force or second Koevoet.

"These people are trained as a counter to the annual infiltration campaign by Swapo terrorists, and possess extraordinary tracking skills, especially in the bush areas of Sector 30"

He explained that the selection phase of the fighting unit had included a 150km forced march and only 59 of 80 volunteers had passed the test.

The unit consisted of 22 Damaras, 10 Herero's, four Kavango's and Bushmen.

Colonel Rheder added that the unit might be enlarged -- Sapa.

CSO: 5600/53

DETAILS OF NATIONAL FORUM SUMMIT REPORTED

View of Conference

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 84 pp 2, 5

[Article by Thami Mazwai, SOWETAN news editor]

[Text]

ALL affiliates of the National Forum are to step up the campaign against the tricameral elections scheduled for August 22 and 28, while at the same time looking at ways and means at which the organisations is now to be structured.

Affiliates will also oppose conscription, one of the "fringe" benefits all coloured and Indian youths will enjoy as new members of Parliament.

Lacking at this gathering was the usual slogan chanting, rhetoric, semantics, prolonged singing and breastbeating. It was business, and business all the way.

This summit was at the Patidar Hall in Lenasia on Saturday. Close to 1 000 people from most of South Africa came for the one day conference which, though leaving a major area not discussed, brought home the fact that most affiliates of the forum had sobered up to the realities facing the country.

Whites

While most gatherings are often marked by the

swashbuckling orator with intermittent bursts of "Amandla," the mood at this summit was more of getting to grips with the situation. Perhaps one of the reasons for this is that the tricameral elections are just around the corner, and the implications are staring everyone in the face.

Singing there was, but it was during intervals or just at that emotional moment.

A sore point was that not all affiliates had been informed on time. While many delegates felt this way, it can be mentioned that the three quarters full house towards mid-day was nearly full in the evening.

The mood for the sombre summit was set by Mrs Norah Chase, a guest speaker from Namibia and erstwhile secretary of Swanu. She gave a sober resume of

the situation in Namibia, to the Lusaka summit featuring South Africa, Swapo, the MPC and the Frontline states.

Mrs Chase described the wheeling and dealing at the Lusaka confab, stressing how Swapo's arms were being twisted from various quarters, including the Frontline states.

She, in the closing lines, showed how the organisation was splitting with some Swanu leaders now co-opted into the establishment, "the petty bourgeois element" who had taken decisions purely out of self interest.

Of importance is that parallels can be drawn between this situation and the situation here at home. And this is perhaps one of the reasons why Mrs Chase was brought in to speak.

Masses

Mrs Chase also claimed that Swanu gave credibility to MPC and some Swanu leaders were baulking at the calling of a congress as they knew that the masses would kick them out.

Chairman of the summit, Mr Saths Cooper, who is also vice-president of Azapo, also directed the summit at the challenges facing it. He repudiated claims that boycott candidates would be set up. "There is nothing further from our minds than this."

"We are not fighting a civil rights struggle," he said. He warned of the fragmentation and ethnicity designs of the Government in bringing in this tricameral parliament.

The reports of the commissions highlighted the summit. From the first chaired by Neville Alexander from Cape

brothers and sisters and not the enemy of the people;

- they would entrench apartheid;
- they would maintain a military machine and fighting for a racist state with ambitions throughout the continent; and
- they would be creating a situation where worker fought worker while the racial capitalist ruled supreme.

Cracks

The report of the third commission was rejected after the reporter was found not to have given the cracks of the variance of ideas. The commission was established to set out a future structure for the fo-

Town, the proposals ranged from opposing the elections, opposing electioneering meetings by candidates, isolating the collaborators, intensifying and supporting local organisations that opposed the elections, bringing the campaign in line with the national struggles, bringing into account how even Bantustan governments and states are related to this dispensation.

The second commission led by trade union leader Piroshaw Camay dealt with conscription. It rejected conscription pointing out that:

- the Indian and coloured soldiers would be upholding an unjust system;
- they would be fighting against their own

rum.

From the plenary discussions that followed it is apparent that there are conflicting views. Some see the forum as a people's parliament which would meet regularly to thrash out issues of common interest.

Others see it as a think-tank that would meet regularly.

There were also suggestions for regional coordinators to give it form while a few wanted a fully fledged organisation. This variety of ideas led to the decision to have the next summit in Cape Town where a post mortem of the elections would be held, and the issue of the format of the forum would be finalised.

Meanwhile affiliates have been asked to send

proposals to the office in Johannesburg for dissemination to all affiliates.

This decision also solved the aspect of mandates as many delegates felt that they did not have the mandate to have elections, something proposed at the last summit because of the problem of accountability.

Meanwhile delegates have now gone home to prepare for the elections, something that will be a test for all non-collaborationist organisations. While they fight the elections, their homework will be what form and whither national forum.

Whites Barred From Forum

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Mr Saths Cooper, chairman of the National Forum meeting held in Lenasia at the weekend explained yesterday that the whites expelled at one of the forum commissions were not expelled because they were white, but because they were foreigners.

According to Mr Cooper the affected individuals excused themselves after there was a controversy on their presence.

Speaking to the SOWETAN yesterday he said there was a slight misunderstanding on the presence of the visitors as many people did not know who they were. Earlier journalists had been asked to excuse themselves.

He said the national forum represented shades of opinion from all organisations that were non-collaborationist and actively opposing the status quo. He also said the forum did not allow white liberal organisations to affiliate.

He added that for the forum to exist with at least six different persuasions all represented in the forum was a credit to the organisation.

CSO: 3400/2067

BOSHOFF SLAMS 'POLITICAL MEDDLING' IN FAK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

PROFESSOR Carel Boshoff yesterday attacked "people outside the Federation of Afrikaner Kultuurvereniging (FAK)'s interference" in the FAK's affairs.

Referring to the takeover of the FAK executive by verligtes, the removal from the executive of Prof Marius Swart and the FAK chairman, Prof Gawie Cellie's attack on the Afrikanervolkswag (AV), he said: "This is all the result of blatant interference in the cultural activities of the FAK by politicians."

Prof Boshoff, who was commenting in his capacity as an executive mem-

ber of the FAK, said the unusually large number of delegates (530) present, showed they were there for a specific purpose.

Many of those present had never attended an FAK annual meeting and few of them took part in the group discussions on the cultural future of the Afrikaner.

Removed

He said the fact that Prof Marius Swart had been removed as deputy chairman of the executive and from the headcommittee in spite of his contributions to promoting

Afrikaner culture, showed this was done for some other reason.

"It boils down to a scandalous interference from outside — a political interference — and it showed how far certain people are prepared to go in order to achieve their political goals.

"If this sort of interference in the FAK's activities continue, the writing is on the wall for all cultural organisations in South Africa," he said.

"This sort of interference cannot be accepted or tolerated in cultural organisations."

Prof Boshoff said the division at the meeting The Citizen understands Prof Gawie Cellie was re-elected chairman by 400 to 130 votes, and the verligtes in general outnumbered the Rightwingers by about 330 to 200 delegates), had been the direct result of political interference from outside.

Goals

He said the executive

decided on the 18th of May this year "that the FAK or its chairman may not take up standpoint with regard to the AV until the AV has applied for affiliation and until the executive has had an opportunity to study the AV's envisaged constitution and goals."

He said the AV's first congress, to be held later this year, would approve its first constitution.

"But Prof Cillie, despite the executive's decision, decided to question the circumstances surrounding the founding of the AV."

Prof Boshoff said as far as he was concerned, the AV would still apply for affiliation to the FAK after its congress later this year.

"But it will be up to the AV congress to decide on this issue," he added.

He pointed out that the FAK's annual meeting had adopted a motion "that the FAK would remain the cultural home of all Afrikaans cultural or-

ganisations."

"In terms of this motion, the AV executive must positively consider the AV's application if and when it receives it," he said.

Prof Boshoff stressed it was not the intention of the AV to disrupt the FAK.

'VERLIGTE' AFRIKANERS MAKE 'CLEAN SWEEP' AT FAK MEETING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

EAST LONDON. — Verligte Afrikaners made a clean sweep at this week's important FAK annual meeting in East London by having their candidate re-elected chairman and by taking over control of the executive from the conservatives and Rightwingers.

The verligte chairman, Professor Gawie Cillie, was re-elected chairman for another year, while three prominent Rightwing leaders, Professor Marius Swart (deputy chairman), professor P G Nel and Dominee Mossie van den Berg, were replaced by three prominent verligte leaders, Mr Ritsema de la Bat, Professor Tjaart van der Walt and Mr Dirkie de Villiers.

Mr Hendrik Sloet of

Pretoria, who has been a head committee and executive member for the past 10 years, was elected deputy chairman in the place of Prof Marius Swart.

Mr Sloet told The Citizen that he was looking forward to serve Afrikaners in his new capacity.

Control

He said in spite of the obvious battle amongst the Verligtes and the Rightwingers for control of the FAK. "The annual meeting was also very valuable in the sense that all delegates used the opportunity to discuss the cultural future of the Afrikaners to the full extent."

Mr Sloet said this important FAK meeting had shown "Afrikaners were ripe to differ from one an-

other without splitting at the end."

Altogether 530 delegates had attended the annual meeting, which had been the biggest ever held, he said.

The Citizen understand that the Verligtes, who were duly prepared for the battle for the control of this umbrella Afrikaner cultural body, have won control by a two-thirds majority over the Rightwingers.

All vacancies had to be filled by way of straight majorities.

Vacancies

Altogether seven candidates stood for the three vacancies on the executive, but the three Verligte candidates, Mr De la Bat, Mr De Villiers and Prof Van der Walt, made it in the first round

of elections.

Prof Gawie Cillie was also re-elected chairman by an overwhelming majority.

The meeting, which had the right to co-opt two members to the executive then chose Prof Swart — who lost against Prof Cillie — to the head committee.

He was co-opted in his capacity as chairman of the history committee and will not have a vote on the head committee.

The leader of the Afrikanervolkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, is still a member of the executive. He told The Citizen he did not intend to resign.

"We will fight back next year," Prof Boshoff said.

Prof Boshoff also said there was no plan on the conservative side to break away from the FAK.

Caught

Another Rightwinger source said "we were caught asleep this year.

"Once we realised to what extent the Verligtes

had canvassed delegates to take control of the executive, it was too late for us to retaliate.

"But we won't make the same mistake next year," he said.

The Citizen also understands the Verligtes did in fact launch a well-planned canvassing campaign three months in advance of the annual meeting "as a counter to last years FAK annual meeting when the rightwingers took control of the executive after a similar campaign."

Swing about

The swing about was also the result the establishment of the right-wing Afrikanervolkswag and especially because of the involvement of the CP, HNP and AWB in the Volkswag — which is meant to be a cultural organisation.

In practice the FAK is still controlled by the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB). The AB is in fact situated in the building where the FAK is situated in Johannesburg and the AB uses the facilities of the FAK.

The victory of the verligtes at this week's FAK congress must therefore also be considered as a victory of the AB-faction in the FAK over the new AV-faction.

Professor Willem Kleynhans, political analyst at Unisa, said last night the division in the FAK between Verlig and Verkramp — as reflected in the battle for the control of the FAK — "only showed again that the split in Afrikanerdom was continuing".

He said he would not be surprised if the rightwingers in time broke away from the FAK and used the AV as their new cultural home.

PCP NAMES 60 CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jul 84 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The People's Congress Party yesterday named 60 candidates to contest the election for the House of Representatives on August 22.

The PCP leader, Mr Peter Marais, said that nine other candidates standing for other parties, including the Labour Party, or as independents, would cross over to the PCP if elected. He said they had joined the PCP and were "to all intents and purposes PCP candidates".

The PCP intends to name a candidate in Strandfontein before nomination day on Monday, bringing to 70 — including the nine "secret" candidates — the number of candidates in the 80 seats to be contested.

The Labour Party has announced candidates in all 80 seats.

Mr Marais said that youth was a factor in his line-up, with only 10 candidates over the age of 50.

There would be 45 official candidates in the Cape, 10 in the Transvaal, five in Natal and one in the Free State.

CAPE: Mr I Daniels (Addo), Mr S Morongo (Bethelsdorp), Mr W Seefield (Berg River), Mr P J Marais (Bishop Lavis), Mr O Mentijs (Sonder), Mr P Maigas (Bristown), Mr L Rudolph (Dal Josephat), Mr Joe Pine-town (Damant), Mr P J Aarons (Dias), Mr J Prins (Deyseidorp), Mr P Steyn (Elsies River), M A Ismail (Esselein Park), Mr D Cairncross (Gelvendale), Mr Y Deers (Grassy Park), Bishop D J Kanykes (Gugusland West), Paramount Chief A S le Fleur (Hartem), Mr J Bennett (Hanover Park), Mr Hartzenberg (Hantam), Mr F M Adams (Herdeveid), Mr D Williams (Liesbeeck), Mr L Henderson (Macassar), Mr Abie Croux (Mamre), Mr J Delpont (Manenberg), Mr E de Bruyn (Matroostfontein), Mr B Jephtha (Mid-Karoo), Mr John Kennedy (Mitchell's Plain), Mr A E Davids (North Cape).

Mr C J Driegaardt (Kalahari), Mr Boykie Bowers (Nuweveid), Mr Dennis de la Cruz (Ottery), Chief Enc le Fleur (Oulieniqua), Mr M Jacobs (Ravensmead), Mr D Josephs (Riversdale), Mr Godfrey Julius (Schauder-ville), Mr Kamm Khan (Silvertown), Sheikh Barden (South Cape), Mr A W Tyne (Swartkops), Mr G Leith (Swartland), Mr Ahmad Ismail (Table Mountain), Mr P Bosch (Fish River), Mr C le Fleur (Vredendal), Mr G le Fleur (Upington), Mr J Dirkse (Wupperthal), Mrs S Veldsman (Retreat).

TRANSVAAL: Mr P W Roman (Alra Park), Mr H Steenekamp (Bosmont), Mr W Campbell (Eersterus), Mr C Jacobs (Eldorado Park), Mr J P Prinsloo (Klippruit West), Mr Les du Preez (Newclare), Mr A Campbell (Northern Transvaal), Mr H Adolph (Reiger Park), Mr J Douw (Rust-ter-Vaai), Mr A McNally (Toekomsrus).

ORANGE FREE STATE: Mr A G Hanken (Western Free State).

NATAL: Mr Pieter Marcus (Durban Suburbs), Mr I Fynn (Greenwood Park), Mr H Baxter (Natal Mid-East), Mr Sydney Bond (Natal Interior), Mr Morris Fynn (Wentworth).

Report by D Breier, 122 St George's Street Cape Town.

CSO: 3400/2067

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SANCTIONS CONDEMNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Another Ban"]

[Text]

THE International Olympic Committee can forgive us for thinking it is, at times, something of a monkey outfit.

It not only bars South Africa from the Olympics. It not only bars us from seeing the Olympics on television. But it also bars South African news representatives from reporting the LA Games.

And it is all so ridiculous.

We need not go into the whys and wherefores of our being kicked out of the Olympics, since it happened 14 years ago.

South Africa has tried to get a fact-finding mission to come out here to see the progress made with the integration of sport.

But nothing will persuade the International Olympic Committee to do anything that could lead to our reinstatement.

The reason? There would be the customary outcry from Black Africa, with threats of Olympic boycotts, and the IOC would rather keep South Africa out than risk any reaction, no matter how just our case for readmission is.

Nevertheless, even if we aren't acceptable as a country, we still have a keen interest in the Games; we would like to see the world's best

athletes, swimmers and other competitors in action (minus the Russians and competitors from Soviet satellite countries), and we would particularly like to see Zola Budd run.

But no, the IOC, through the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee, denies South Africa the right to receive TV transmissions of the Games (except for short news items).

Now the IOC has refused Press accreditation to South African newspaper representatives reporting the Games.

Their newspapers have been told that Pressmen must apply for accreditation through the national Olympic committees of the countries in which they are based.

But since South Africa is not recognised by the IOC, South African news organisations cannot follow that procedure.

Although an IOC Press aide claims each country's Press is sent to the Games to "report specially on its delegation", she admits that Press from the boycotting Soviet-bloc countries cannot meet that goal, but will be able to report on the Games because their national committees are in good standing with the IOC.

Even a newspaper like the New York Times, no friend of South Africa, has been shocked by this outrageous ban on South African Pressmen.

It says: "There should be no political test for accrediting journalists, nor is there any for the 8 200 who have been approved.

"The ban offends the Olympic spirit, American policy and perhaps even American law. It ought to be lifted at once."

The newspaper adds: "News coverage of an international sporting event, like all other news coverage, should not be politically negotiable, and especially not on American soil. . .

"To exclude the Press of any nation is nothing less than to practise abhorrent discrimination. The Olympic committees have stained themselves and badly abused America's hospitality."

The trouble, of course, is that South Africa should not have been barred from the Olympics in the first place.

For although the New York Times says that the "ban continues because, despite progress in athletics, South Africa still denies the Blacks the most elementary human and civil rights," quite a few of the nations taking part in the Olympics could be debarred because of a worse human-rights track record.

The same "abhorrent discrimination" against our Press people also applies to our athletes. And both bans should be roundly condemned.

But, as we said at the outset, the IOC does appear at times to be a monkey outfit.

And the trouble, we may add, is that in monkeys about with its own principles, especially the university of sport, which should ensure that the Games are open to all countries without exception.

CSO: 3400/2067

SADF DENIES BATTLE AGAINST RENAMO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A SOUTH African Defence Force spokesman yesterday denied reports that South African forces equipped with helicopters had been involved in a battle against rebels of the Mozambique Resistance Movement in the Eastern Transvaal.

The official Mozambique news agency, Aim, which made the claim, said military personnel and residents in the border town of Resano Garcia heard the fighting which took place inside South Africa.

"It was presumed the clashes were between the South African Defence Force and gangs of the MNR," Aim was quoted yesterday as saying.

The SA Defence Force categorically denied allegations that South African forces equipped with helicopters were involved in a battle against the MNR, or for that matter any other force, in the

eastern Transvaal," a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

South African police said in Pretoria last night they knew nothing about five South African technicians being abducted last week by the MNR.

They also had no knowledge of an Aim report that a South African farmer was killed by the MNR.

According to one report, the South African technicians' mini-bus was ambushed by MNR rebels on the main Komati-poort-Maputo road last Tuesday.

Marched

The men, who were on their way to help repair cranes in the Maputo harbour, were reportedly marched through the bush for four hours and then released unharmed.

A spokesman for the Police public relations directorate in Pretoria, Lieutenant-Colonel Vic

Haynes, said police had no information about the alleged abduction.

The MNR fighters manning the roadblock took their equipment and other property and tried to set fire to the vehicle. The men were eventually freed on condition they let the world know the MNR "was alive and well."

Col Haynes said police were investigating only one murder in the Eastern Transvaal involving a White farmer, that of Mr Johannes Davel (39) of the farm Eindelik.

"As far as we are concerned, Mr Davel was killed during an attempted robbery which resulted in a murder," col Haynes said.

Killed

Lisbon, Mozambican rebels said yesterday they had killed 527 government troops in operation throughout the country in June for the loss of 28 rebels dead.

CSO: 3400/2067

BLACKS BUY SAIRR SURVEY COPY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 84 p 2

[Text]

MORE and more blacks have been buying the South African Institute of Race Relations survey copy released a month ago, according to institute director Mr John Kane-Berman.

According to Mr Kane-Berman most blacks had cuttings of either The SOWETAN or Sowetan Sunday MIRROR. Both news-

about a month ago.

The survey is a monitor of all developments in the country and does not have any political bias. It gives facts as they are and leaves the reader to make his own analysis.

Mirror

Of particular importance is that it holds a mirror to society and the public can see what laws have been passed, what the effects have been, how the many organisations in the country fit into the country's pattern.

The survey is confined to detail and picks up change wherever it occurs.

There is a section on removals and the survey quotes Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development stating that the

victims of the removals should be treated humanely. This can be contrasted with what actually goes on during removals.

What must be stressed is that the survey gives official information but it is not confined to this. It also gives information from other sources, whether opposed or not opposed to the Government.

For instance, on detentions the institute quotes the Police and also the Detainees Parents' Support Committee and any other organisation involved such as research studies and the like.

There is also a chapter on housing which will make interesting reading. The chapters deal with every facet of papers announced the release of the survey

South African life and it is this that has made the book a must for many libraries and organisations in South Africa and the world.

CSO: 3400/2067

CIVIL SERVANTS RESENT PRODUCTIVITY PROBE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 84 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

PUBLIC servants are not happy about the probe into their working habits to be carried out by the National Productivity Institute — and for many the move is already being regarded as a no confidence vote in their productivity.

However, in Pretoria yesterday, the President of the Public Servants Association, Dr Colin Cameron, said the Association welcomed the project.

"And anybody who sees it as a vote of no confidence would be totally wrong. It would be very unwise and unfair to jump to this conclusion."

Official figures and sources show that the probe is coming at a time when the ranks of the country's Public Servants

have swollen by 49 per cent to more than 250 000, since the promise made six years ago by the Prime Minister to streamline the country's public service.

Some Government departments have almost doubled their salary bills in the past two years — at a time when private sector companies have been cutting theirs to the bone.

In the present year the government — excluding the autonomous Provincial Administrations; Post Office and the SA Transport Services — is spending nearly R4 000 million on its officials' salaries.

The Public Service staff, it is learnt in Pretoria, jumped by 83 000 to 253 562 between 1978 and last year alone estimates are that about 35 per cent

of all white workers in South Africa are employed by the State — which, in fact, employs nearly 1 million people when all its various paragonment organisations are included.

The public service has frequently been criticised as being "oversized".

According to Mr Douglas Gibson, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Provincial Council, valuable funds are spent on their salaries which should be used for vitally needed projects.

In the Transvaal, he said, nearly 60 per cent of the provinces total R2 324-million budget was going on salaries to the provincial workers.

Recently in Parliament a PFP financial spokes-

man, Major Reuben Sive, claimed that a public servant who nominally earned R1 500 a month was in fact worth R3 000 a month because of various "perks".

However, in Pretoria yesterday Dr Cameron defended the productivity of the service.

He said that the probe was to be welcomed as "one of measures introduced from time to time, an ongoing basis, to maintain and increase productivity".

The probe illustrated, too, the realisation that productivity was important.

"In the Public Service there might be areas in which it gets more attention than others. But it would be unfair to regard the probe as a no confidence vote," he said.

TUTU PRAISES POLICE FOR NOT USING GUNS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 84 p 9

[Text]

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday called for calm in the strife-torn township of Tumahole near Parys and commended the South African police for not using firearms to put down unrest in the area.

But in a statement to Sapa the Bishop said the SACC was "very concerned" about the death of the Tumahole man, identified by police as Mr Johannes Bonakele Ngale (26) who was arrested at Parys on Sunday and was found dead in his cell on Monday.

Earlier yesterday, police said Mr Ngale's death had "nothing to do" with the unrest.

Bishop Tutu's statement said: "We are deeply worried about the disturbances in Parys.

"We note that the police have not used any firearms — for this we want to commend them. But we are very concerned that someone taken by them into custody has died in detention. Our information is that this man was not involved in the disturbances."

Unrest in South Africa was "endemic" because of the "fundamental injustice of the apartheid system," he said.

"Virtually anything will trigger off disturbances. At a time of high unemployment the Black community, especially, has been hard hit by the recent increases in GST.

Rent increases — the apparent cause of the Tumahole unrest — was like pouring petrol on a furnace.

"We call on the authorities to deal with real causes of unrest (of which it is true some unscrupulous people are taking advantage) and not just the symptoms.

"Until Blacks feel that their legitimate and inalienable right to participate in the decision making processes of our land is acknowledged, so long will we deal only with the sporadic manifestations of dissatisfaction.

"We call for calm among the disadvantaged people of Tumahole township and express our condolences and sympathies with the bereaved and the 'injured,' the statement added. —Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MAIZE ESTIMATE UP--SOUTH Africa's maize crop is estimated at 4.52 million tons at end-June, compared with a 4.41 million ton estimate a month ago and last year's crop of 4.08 million, the Agriculture Department said. Issuing its fifth estimate, the Department said grain sorghum was put at 499,000 tons, compared with the previous estimate of 508,000 and last year's 194,000 tons. Groundnuts were put at 49,000 (against 50,000 and 62,000), sunflower-seed was 197,000 (200,000 and 202,000), soyabeans 28,000 (30,000 and 26,000), and dry beans 52,000 (53,000 and 27,000). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 84 p 2]

CSO: 3400/2067

BRIEFS

QUIT KWANDEBELE WARNING--MBABANE.--More than 5 000 Swazis living in KwaNdebele, north-east of Pretoria, have been warned by the Kangwane council of chiefs to leave the homeland to avoid losing their status as Swazis, according to the Times of Swaziland. The newspaper quoted the secretary to the Council of Chiefs, Mr David Lukhele, as warning thousands of Swazis at a meeting at Bronkhorstspuit at the weekend that those who remained would lose their status and political rights as Swazis once Kwandebele was given independence. Mr Lukhele advised them to move either to Kangwane or elsewhere in South Africa "to avoid being absorbed into independent homelands." He said the South African Government had not abandoned the idea of border adjustments with Swaziland but had merely expressed a preliminary view. "We have strongly objected to that view," he added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 84 p 3]

CULTURAL CROSSROAD REACHED--MBABANE.--The Swazi nation seems to be at a "cultural crossroad," not knowing whether to remain traditional or "go Western," Swaziland's Minister of Education has told a meeting of school committees, head teachers and chief's representatives. Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi said it was clear to him community leaders preferred keeping traditional and modern schooling. He said Christianity and other religions must not interfere with the teaching of Swazi tradition and culture in schools. He blamed much of the discipline problems among schoolchildren on parents who he said abdicated their responsibilities and then blamed the school for any shortcomings. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jul 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/2067

ECONOMIC RESURGENCE IN TANZANIA

Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Jun 84 pp 11, 12

[Article by Bundestag member Hans-Peter Repnik: "Tanzania--A New Beginning"]

[Text] The promotion of peace and political stability is the focal point of the FRG's policy on Africa. This view was confirmed recently by the German Minister for Economic Cooperation, Dr Juergen Warnke, before the African Association in Hamburg. His specific references to agricultural self-sufficiency in determining the "fate of Africa at the close of the 20th century" are confirmed most forcefully by the catastrophic news coming daily out of Black Africa. Among those countries finding itself in the midst of a crisis is Tanzania.

Soon after gaining independence Tanzania was already basking in the limelight of Western interest and goodwill. Its attempts to follow the socialist model made it highly attractive in a scientific sense, while countries with more of a free-market orientation were given little notice. Many Western industrialized nations made Tanzania a center for their cooperative efforts in granting development aid, including the FRG which after 1978 became the most important contributor. No comparable developing nation has received more per capita development aid than Tanzania--in view of their proclamations of self-reliance, quite a contradiction.

Tanzania's economic crisis began in 1978. A peculiar type of dual system has developed: an (almost) totally ineffective state-run administrative, industrial and commercial sector versus a private sector in which 90 percent of the population were surviving by improvising or making do. A subsistence economy and small markets with open pricing are currently maintaining the country. Tanzania has sufficient agricultural resources to feed its population many times over. "That people are starving in Kenya, in view of its limited amount of arable land, is understandable. But that people are starving in Tanzania is scandalous," said an agricultural expert.

The constant economic crisis is endangering some notable social achievements: efforts in adult education, a primary school education for all, basic health services and other basic infrastructure developments such as a water supply system and a transportation network can no longer be financed and are going to ruin. If the population continues to be unable to fulfill its

basic requirements, economic problems will be compounded by a political and moral crisis. Therefore, if the FRG wants to promote political stability in Africa and thus contribute to world peace, it must deal with Tanzania in terms of development aid. What should be done?

Quality, Not Quantity

- Simply stopping or curtailing development aid is not the answer.
- Increasing development aid would also be of little use as long as the actual causes of the Tanzanian crisis have not been eliminated. These causes are of an essentially political/organizational nature--nationalization of the economic sectors or state control by partially state-owned organizations, and the formation of a class of government bureaucrats with no real sanction and no performance controls; elimination of relief incentives; errors in agrarian policy generally involving development measures dictated from above with no real participation on the part of the affected population, although government ideology demands the opposite and the political leadership earnestly strives for participation by the people.

This shows that the quality rather than the quantity of our cooperation for development must be improved by observing the following:

- Future cooperation, in terms of development policy, must concentrate more on the economic, social and political situation of the country as a whole and of the majority of its population. The question of a policy for development in Tanzania is not a yes or no issue but rather asks, "What is still possible under the given conditions?"

Since the overall economic situation cannot be improved through development aid, it is all the more important to halt any further decline in the standard of living of the population in those areas where it is still possible.

Where Cooperation Works...

- These areas are easy to spot. Cooperation is working in those areas:

where Tanzania's small farmers and craftsmen are able to work unmolested by the state and its bureaucracy and

where foreign development projects were able to carve themselves a niche by taking over the responsibilities of their Tanzanian counterparts and by solving the problems of foreign currency exchange, replacement parts, infrastructure systems and management using their own funds whenever possible.

...And Where Projects Always Fail

Projects always fail when they are dependent on official market prices and subject to government regulations. Large-scale projects requiring high technology, top management personnel and large amounts of foreign currency, plus high follow-up costs, would only place an undue load on Tanzania at this time and would further aggravate the crisis situation there.

● Cooperation on our part should therefore concentrate on:

- assistance to small farmers and their village communities (and their collectives insofar as legislation does not impede development)
- assistance to craftsmen and small businesses in the villages and agrarian centers
- promoting basic essential services as long as management and foreign currency problems can be solved: urban and regional transportation
- promoting industrial enterprises without whose supplies the production of basic necessities would collapse altogether
- promoting other social, economic and administrative structures when so doing would increase understanding and support for self-help and participation by a large cross section of the population
- promoting such "strategic" projects by means of West German supplies of material goods.

● The responsible bodies and thus the cooperative partners in development efforts should be primarily:

- West German and Tanzanian non-governmental organizations with target groups at the grass-roots level
- public institutions only where independent management and separate budgets are guaranteed. Cooperation with state-owned monopolies is generally to be examined with a critical eye and should be halted wherever inadequate management, mismanagement or ideological government controls are present.

The West German agencies which provide national bilateral cooperation should base their efforts more on grass-roots self-help organizations.

Cooperation with Tanzanian churches and collective groups is of particular importance under the current circumstances.

- Insofar as projects involving financial cooperation are still feasible, it is imperative that these projects be coordinated with appropriate technical cooperation. More time must be allowed for advisory assistance.
- "Rehabilitation" of failed or jeopardized projects is only feasible in those instances where the causes of the failure can be permanently eliminated. Otherwise one is only throwing good money after bad.
- Short-term grass-roots projects, whenever possible involving direct cooperation with the aid of groups representing their interests, are already possible when so desired by small farmers, craftsmen and small businessmen using their own initiative. It is not expected that the Tanzanian government will prevent this kind of self-help on the part of its own population.

• The education of the political decision makers will take time. We can support certain trends with our development policies in this regard but there need be no forced package deal involving the monetary situation of the IWF and the conditions for bilateral cooperation. This would prevent us from cooperating with those groups and sectors of the population which would act without delay if only given the opportunity.

It has been clearly shown that private initiative can no longer be held up even in Tanzania. Therefore initiative must now be promoted at every opportunity. There are ways.

Much Depends on Sokoine's Successor

With the sudden death of Prime Minister Sokoine, Nyerere's possible successor, the Tanzanian government has lost a driving force who offered constructive criticism of the Tanzanian "development model" and who was willing to give private initiative more room to grow. Further development in Tanzania will depend on how convincing his successor is and how much insight he has as to the necessity of a pragmatic course. With the announcement naming Foreign Minister Salim as Sokoine's successor, Nyerere has decided upon a course that is more pragmatic and oriented toward a market economy.

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CSO: 3420/33

DROUGHT CUTS WHEAT SUPPLY

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] MR BUTLER reported that the drought had caused wheat production to drop to less than half the country's annual requirements. Producers were also forced to diversify in favour of better priced commodities.

In spite of donations of 35 000 tonnes of wheat from Australia; 10 630 tonnes from the World Food Programme; and 56 700 tonnes from elsewhere, the country could be in a very tight position by the end of September.

"Negotiations are going ahead now to import wheat to avoid this situation before our own new crop comes into the GMB," he said.

"If sales were freely available the GMB could sell 250 000 tonnes of wheat a year but with the current system of allocation sales are being kept down to something like 200 000 tonnes."

He believed the development of irrigation facilities to be an ideal project for international assistance as it would soon lead to increased food production.

As this year's estimated intake would be about 75 000 tonnes, Mr Butler called for measures which would correct the imbalance of production against consumption.

He said sorghum deliveries last year were the worst the GMB could remember as only 5 350 tonnes were delivered against the average over the past years of 20 000 tonnes, which was the country's annual requirement.

The GMB had to import 8 500 tonnes to augment supplies, and might have to do so again this year though there was hope the crop being delivered could meet local demands.

The Government had to go to extraordinary measures to get an acceptable product as it was very difficult to find quality malting sorghum on world markets.

"I believe we must encourage sorghum growing in drier areas of the country which have a shorter growing season to add to production in the higher rainfall areas," said Mr Butler.

"It should be borne in mind that traditional opaque beer brings in millions of dollars to both Government and local authorities."

Edible beans intake to date amounted to five tonnes, but the GMB was holding 4 200 tonnes on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare.

He said mhunga and rapoko should be used in small packs and distributed in communal and small-scale farming areas to encourage their production in those sectors which had proved over many years to be unsuitable for maize production.

CSO: 3400/2069

SITUATION OF DISPLACED MOZAMBICANS AT MT DARWIN CAMP

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Shakespeare Johnson: "A Haven for the Hungry"]

[Text] PERIODICALLY, large numbers of Mozambicans who have been displaced from their homes and country by severe years of drought come to join their countrymen who have already been placed in rehabilitation camps along the northeastern border inside Zimbabwe.

Other Mozambicans who manage to make periodical trips into Zimbabwe to buy food daily or weekly or monthly--depending on their proximity to food sources inside Zimbabwe--have to carefully negotiate their travels into Zimbabwe through established "safe routes".

Anti-personnel mines planted by the Rhodesian Army during the Chimurenga war along Zimbabwe's north-eastern border with Mozambique have not yet been completely defused and they still maim and kill people and animals.

Blown Up

Occasionally, Zimbabweans and Mozambicans who unknowingly wander into these mined areas have their legs blown off if not killed. Wild animals constantly perish in these areas to this day.

Displaced Mozambicans come from further-off provinces in Mozambique such as Tete, in the north-central part of that country.

The camp for the displaced Mozambicans at Mt Darwin was set up in April this year and holds 978 men, women, and children. They are housed in tents which have been provided by the Red Cross.

Local donors of foods and clothing are commercial companies, schools, churches and other societies and organisations. But the major donors are the international charity organisations such as the Red Cross, Christian Care, the Norwegian Save the Children Organisation and others.

"Our greatest needs at the moment are clothing and utensils," said Cde Maria Mutape, a displaced Mozambican who lives in the camp with her husband and three of their four children.

She added: "We receive adequate rations of milk, beans, maize meal, mahewu and other foods but we have not enough plates and cups."

The Mount Darwin district deputy district administrator, Cde John Murwisi, pointed out that blankets are plentiful for the occupants of the camp situated just outside Mt Darwin town: "They receive between 12 and 15 blankets per family."

The Red Cross organisation has a staff of four helpers who live in the same tents in the camp to be "closer to the needs and problems of the displaced people".

A Red Cross helper, Cde Bertha Chiwunye, talked about her live-in duties at the camp: "Our work is mainly concerned with children. We teach and help the people here about and with child care, nutrition, general cleanliness and basic hygiene which includes the use of toilets."

Visiting medical teams from Mt Darwin local hospital provide medical care and treatment to the residents of the camp. But the residents are free to go to the hospital on their own if they wish to.

The greatest concern is for general education.

Cde Chiwunye, who is Zimbabwean, voiced this concern: "Educational instruction for the provision of the day-to-day communication is very necessary for the people here and elsewhere but there is none in this camp.

"The hundreds of children you see around you have never been to school. Neither have their parents. Something has got to be done."

The people here wanted to have teachers who would use Portuguese as the medium of instruction but nobody came across to teach them in that language. Now that they are prepared to be educated through the Zimbabwean system of education, nobody is coming across to help them either."

Cde Mutape added: "A teacher and books and pencils would be enough to get us started."

Some of the displaced Mozambicans in the Mt Darwin camp have earned pocket money this winter by collecting firewood from neighbouring farms and selling it to the town residents. Others have been employed as cotton pickers by communal and commercial farmers.

Cde Maria Mutape, who heads the camp's residents advisory council, said: "If the Zimbabwean Government wants us to work or to send us back to our country we will do as they say. This Government has been very good and kind to us. We would like to contribute to the happiness of this country if we can."

MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS ON CONDITION OF ABEL MUZOREWA

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 84 p 7

[Text]

THE Minister of Home Affairs yesterday dispelled rumours that the mental and physical health of detained UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa was deteriorating and that the Government had a sinister motive in detaining him.

"There is no danger to the bishop's health," said Cde Simbi Mubako, adding that the bishop was not being held incommunicado.

"He has visits from his family, friends and lawyers and everybody is quite satisfied that he is quite healthy," the minister told the Assembly in reply to Cde Ruth Chinamano (Zapu, Matabeleland North) who had referred to the detention as "cruelty".

Earlier, the minister said the UANC leader was being held at Goromonzi security detention camp for "security reasons" and that he was empowered by the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations to exercise discretion as to whether a detained person is to be kept in prison or other place.

Cde Mubako would not be drawn by Republican Front leader Mr Ian Smith into accepting that the bishop's detention was in contravention of the declaration of rights.

In fact, he said, Mr Smith should have been

the last person to query the detention since he had a long history of detaining people, even outside prisons.

The minister would also not agree with Mr Smith that the bishop had been a political threat to the ruling party, and that his popularity was growing. By refusing to talk about the circumstances surrounding the detention, Mr Smith said, the Government had aroused suspicions.

There had been no suspicions aroused, the minister maintained. Proceedings of the review tribunal which handled the case had been held in camera so he could not lay on the table the tribunal's report as suggested by the RF leader.

"We have never made these reviews public so there is no reason why in this particular case. In any case it is not permissible to do so."

The review tribunal had established that the Government had "good reasons" to continue detaining the bishop, Cde Mubako said.

Zapu member for Matabeleland South Cde Steven Nkomo was ruled out of order when he stood to ask the minister when the detained former Zipra supremos Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Mr Lookout Masuku and a Member of Parliament, Cde Vete Moyo, would be released.

BRIEFS

MINING EQUIPMENT FROM JAPAN--THE Ministry of Mines yesterday received mining equipment worth about \$50 000 from the Japanese government. Receiving the equipment on behalf of the Government, the Minister of Mines, Cde Callistus Ndlovu, said the equipment was "an invaluable contribution to the mining industry which will increase its capacity for exploration and mineral discoveries in Zimbabwe". Presenting the equipment to Cde Ndlovu the Japanese Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Seiken Sasaki, said the donation was part of an agreement on co-operation reached in 1983 by the two governments. The equipment consisted of camping apparatus and geochemical survey instruments for use in mining exploration. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 84 p 5]

ARMY DESERTERS JAILED--FIVE soldiers who deserted from the Zimbabwe National Army have been jailed for a total of 52 years with labour by a general court martial held in Mutare recently, a ZNA spokesman said yesterday. Privates M. Nyathi, O. Fuyana and W. Msimanga were found guilty of deserting from the army and possessing arms of war. They were each sentenced to 12 years in prison with labour. Privates J. Ndiweni and K. Ngwenya were each sentenced to eight years in jail after being found guilty of deserting from the army. All the five privates have been dismissed from the army. {Text} [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 84 p 1]

MASSIVE RIG TO DRILL BOREHOLES--A MASSIVE rig capable of drilling 10 to 20 boreholes a month has been manufactured by Hytec Harare under technical advice from Geotechnical Services. The rig, the first of its kind to be manufactured in Zimbabwe, would have cost about \$200 000 if imported, Geotechnical managing director Mr Steve Lord said yesterday. "Its foreign material content will not be more than \$30 000 and we have initially planned to build three such rigs--two to be operated by my company and the third could be for sale depending on the local demand," said Mr Lord. He said future plans would be to market the rig in Mozambique and Tanzania. A Tanzania businessman is expected in Harare next week to discuss the possibility of exporting the drilling rigs to that country. The rig was capable of drilling up to 200 metres and one would be displayed at the Harare Agricultural Show next month. Impact Drillers and Plant Hire sales director Mr Godfrey Matope said the drilling rig would be owned by his company and operated by Geotechnical Services. Said Mr Lord: "The whole thing has been designed for the local market." Because of very few foreign inputs, spares would be readily available and the drill uses an ordinary tractor engine which would ensure easy maintenance. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 84 p 3]

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24 AUGUST 1984